

THE
MONTHLY
MAGAZINE;
OR,
BRITISH REGISTER.

Including

MISCELLANEOUS COMMUNICATIONS FROM CORRESPONDENTS, ON ALL SUBJECTS OF LITERATURE AND SCIENCE.

MEMOIRS OF DISTINGUISHED PERSONS.

ORIGINAL LETTERS AND ANECDOTES.

POETRY.

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REPORT OF DISEASES IN LONDON.

RETROSPECT OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS.

LIST OF BANKRUPTCIES AND DIVIDENDS.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES, CLASSED AND ARRANGED IN THE GEOGRAPHICAL ORDER OF THE COUNTIES.

MARRIAGES, DEATHS, BIOGRAPHICAL MEMOIRS, &c.

REPORT OF THE STATE OF COMMERCE, &c.

REPORT OF CHEMISTRY.

REPORT OF AGRICULTURE, AND BOTANY.

REPORT OF THE WEATHER.

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THE MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

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[Price 2s.

* * Our Supplement, completing the 35th Volume, is published with the present Number.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IF the degree of suffering, of useless suffering, which exists in our prisons were generally known, it is impossible that the evil should not be remedied. By calling the attention of your numerous readers to the important facts lately published by Mr. Nield, entitled *State of the Prisons in England, Scotland, and Wales*, you may do much to make it known; and for that purpose, I hope you will allow a place in the next number of your widely circulating Magazine, to a few of its interesting details.

In the **BOROUGH COMPTER, SOUTHWARK**, there is no medical attendance in case of sickness, which so frequently attends the altered situation of the prisoner. The men and women debtors associate together during the day. No coals are allowed, no mops, brooms, or pails, to keep the gaol clean, no bedsteads, bedding, nor even straw to lie upon! Hence the debtors are obliged to sleep in their clothes upon the boards, than which the very streets can hardly be more filthily dirty. Soap and towels are not afforded; a man may, for a debt of one guinea, remain in this wretched place forty days, without once taking off his clothes or washing his face and hands. The allowance is a two-penny loaf a day; which is not sufficient to support the cravings of nature.*

CLERKENWELL.—In this crowded prison, two-thirds of the prisoners constantly sleep in their wretched habiliments on the bare boards, without even straw. The allowance of bread (one pound a day) is too scanty, in a place where there is no opportunity afforded of earning any thing by labour. Persons committed for lesser

offences are associated with the daring and desperate criminal. No money is given to prisoners at the time of discharge, to prevent an immediate recurrence to the predatory acts which brought them thither.*

FLEET PRISON.—No medical attendance in case of sickness. No allowance of food, but the very poor prisoners partake of the donations which are sent to the prison, and the begging-grate. A yard where strangers are admitted to play tennis, &c. with the prisoners. A wine and beer club twice a week, to which strangers are admitted.

KING'S BENCH PRISON.—No medical aid. No allowance of food whatever. Every person who is obliged to partake of the charities, must take his turn to hold the begging-box at the door, which prevents many who have lived in respectable situations from applying for this relief. There are instances of men, who, rather than submit to this degradation, have shut themselves up for months in their rooms, and become so emaciated from the want of food, as to lay the foundation of disorders which ended in their death. Staircases and lobbies in the most filthy state imaginable. No bedding provided. There are, on an average, from 500 to 700 prisoners within the walls: the prison will not accommodate more than 220.

CAERMARTHEN CASTLE COUNTY GAOL AND BRIDEWELL.—The felons cells are dark, damp, and ill ventilated. No employment furnished. Transports have not here the king's allowance, and from sickness, want of water, and filth, were in a state bordering on desperation, and begging to be sent any where to get out of so miserable a place. Several prisoners were ill, and one could not turn

* This prison is within the jurisdiction of the Borough Bailiff, and neither the Sheriffs of London, nor the Corporation of London, have any controul over it. In 1807-8, it was frequently visited by one of the Sheriffs, and that Sheriff had an interview and a correspondence with the Borough Bailiff about its wretched state, but he fears to little purpose.—EDITOR.

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* This is a non-descript prison, over which no controul was ever claimed by the Sheriffs of the county, except by one of them in 1807-8. The Debtors' Prison and the intended separate prison for commitments in Giltspur-street, ought to render this prison useless; but if used, the Sheriffs ought to insist on their jurisdiction over it.—EDITOR.

herself

herself in bed, yet the surgeon had not for two months seen any of them.

CASTLE-TOWN, ISLE OF MAN. CASTLE RUSHTEN GAOL.—It contains only three inhabitable rooms, in which felons and debtors are promiscuously confined. Here no insolvent act hath ever reached, neither have the laws of this island ever provided any mode of relief for the honest though unfortunate debtor. After a debtor has given up all his effects, there is not any public provision of food, beds, fuel, or medicine, for persons confined in this place, nor any parochial support afforded to their wives and families. The court-yard of the prison is a part of the old fosse, and exceedingly damp, surrounded by high walls; seldom does the sun shine upon any part of it; it is likewise intolerably offensive.

DUMFRIES COUNTY GAOL.—The debtors pay fees of two-pence or four-pence a night, though the felons pay none; the surgeon attends the felons only; no chaplain. A large day-room for the debtors, converted into a dwelling for the turnkey's family. The felons are never suffered to come out of their cells, though there is a day-room for them. No coals are allowed.

EDINBURGH CITY TOLBOOTH.—In three of the felons rooms, are stocks fixed on the floors, the upper part of which lifts up to receive the leg of the prisoner, who must lie on his back till released, and in these stocks they have been confined night and day. After sentence of death, a blacksmith fixes an iron strap to the criminal's leg, fastened again to a ring which encircles a strong iron bar running across the room, so that he cannot lift up that foot from the floor; in this situation the wretched sufferer has been sometimes detained during six weeks, until the execution of his awful sentence.

HERTFORD COUNTY GAOL AND BRIDEWELL.—The prisoners committed to the felons gaol, (and some of them even for comparatively trivial offences, and before a trial,) are here immediately put in irons; and at night are fastened two together down to the flooring of their cells, by a chain passed through the main link of each man's fetter, and padlocked to a strong iron staple in the floor, and, with this additional aggravation of their daily misery, are left to pass the hours destined by nature to ease and refreshment, upon loose straw only scattered on

the floor. A man may thus suffer six months imprisonment under the bare suspicion of a crime, from which, at the end of that dreary term, his country may perhaps honourably acquit him.

HULL. THE BRIDEWELL.—Mr. Nield felt himself almost suffocated from the offensive state of it.

BRIDGEWATER.—The prison is only one room, with straw upon the floor, where, as Mr. Nield was informed, fifty prisoners had been confined for six days.

ROTHWELL, YORKSHIRE. Prison for debtors.—Fees on commitment 9s. 4d. on discharge 18s. 4d., garnish 6d. 2d. No chaplain, no surgeon, no allowance for food whatever; no firing allowed, nor any employment provided, which can seldom be procured by the prisoners; prisoners pay for their bed. Only one court yard for men and women. The annual number in confinement about thirty-four.

SALISBURY COUNTY GAOL AND BRIDEWELL.—Young novices in vice and inveterate offenders, vagrants and faulty servants, are alike promiscuously confined here: when let out for airing, it is but for one hour only out of the twenty four. Mr. Nield happened to be there during that hour, in the wintry month of January 1802. There was a heavy fall of sleet, snow, and rain; it was extremely cold, and yet upon opening their door, the prisoners (17 felons and 7 for misdemeanors) rushed out into the midst of it, eagerly gasping as it were for a mouthful of fresh vital air.

TAUNTON COUNTY BRIDEWELL.—Many of the prisoners were in irons; and amongst them a very little boy, committed for two months, had heavy irons.

KINGSTON UPON THAMES, TOWN GAOL.—Mr. Nield found here a man confined for six guineas for rent, and the costs incurred against him had amounted to 3l. 3s. 9d. The poor man told him he had maintained a wife and brought up ten children without parish assistance; but having been in confinement eleven weeks, his wife and three youngest children were then in the workhouse. Here was no allowance whatever to provide needful food for this victim to misfortune, nor even water accessible to him. In a narrow passage he was standing to beg; and but for the casual interference of sympathy in others, could no longer have existed than human nature can exist without food.

E. F.
For

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS it is the express duty of every thinking individual, whether belonging to the profession of medicine or not, through some channel, to communicate to the public, for the benefit of society, whatever fact his accidental experience may have discovered to him as likely to conduce to the preservation, or restoration, of the health of others; I shall make no apology for requesting you to insert in the Monthly Magazine, the statement of the case, with which the narrative I am about to enter upon commences. With regard to the subsequent detail and remarks, as not being necessarily connected with it, and having less of utility than amusement for their object, you would, notwithstanding, oblige me by bringing them forward through the same respectable medium, as they, possibly, may not prove uninteresting to such of your general readers as, from occasional mental exhaustion or other causes, for a time, may happen to be indisposed to engage in the perusal of the more profound communications and more important disquisitions, with which your valuable publication abounds.

After a long residence in the island of Jamaica, where for between thirteen and fourteen years I exercised the different departments of medical practice, upwards of a twelvemonth ago I returned to England, in a state of very indifferent health, designing to pass the remainder of my life among my relations and friends, with a view to the possible recovery, or, at any rate, improvement of my impaired health. During my abode in Kingston, where I was harassed with the multiplicity of my professional avocations, I had, in common with the majority of European settlers there, repeated attacks of the endemic of the climate, hepatitis; to alleviate which I was more than once obliged to have recourse to the employment of the usual remedy of the complaint, the submuriate of mercury, taken in the form of pills, and persisted in so as to affect the gums and taint the breath. In process of time, also, my lungs became injured; as was indicated by a habitual frequent, dry cough, which now came on, and the hurrying of my respiration on making any unusual exertion, as in speaking, or reading aloud, for any length of time, ascending an acclivity, or the like,

For more than four years of my life had my enjoyment been thus embittered

by a constant uneasy state of feeling, which appeared to be rather gaining ground, when I at length determined on making trial of the effect of revisiting my native country: and, accordingly, I followed my wife and family to England, where I arrived in the course of April 1812. As, until latterly, my cough had not been attended with any expectoration at all, which, also, when it did supervene, betrayed nothing of a purulent nature,—and, as the symptoms of hepatitis, upon the whole, indicated a comparatively slight affection, doubtless one less severe than cases I had known by the same expedient recovered from, I was not without hopes of ultimately regaining, in some degree, my pristine vigour of body and mind.

For the first five or six months after my return, during which I resided principally in Bath and its neighbourhood, if I did not derive decided benefit from my change of climate, I cannot say that I experienced any sensible alteration for the worse. But, when the winter set in, which, to me at least, appeared to be unusually inclement, notwithstanding the employment, on my part, of every requisite precaution against such a vicissitude, especially the habitual wearing of fleecy hosiery next my skin from head to foot, every uneasy symptom, with which I had been comparatively slightly affected in the West Indies, now became aggravated tenfold. In addition to a pain in my right hypochondrium, originally obtuse, now acute, I was almost incessantly tormented with a severe, lancinating pain, shooting up to the shoulder-blade of the same side. My organs of digestion became altogether deranged; and my cough, which was now much increased in frequency, was at length attended with a prodigious discharge from the lungs, of a matter disagreeable to the taste, either actual pus, or highly morbid mucus, having altogether a purulent appearance. The *tunica conjunctiva* of my eye, as well as my whole countenance, became such as distinguish the subjects of icterus; and my strength failed me daily. The submuriate of mercury, from which alone I used to receive benefit in the West Indies, I was debarred from employing, on account of the violent derangement and griping of the bowels, with which I invariably found its exhibition to be attended in England. In short, after being afflicted with these sufferings from the middle of November 1812, to the end of February following,

in the anxious hope that change of place might effect something in my favour, I lastly removed to London, where, during the prevalence of the bad weather, I meant to confine myself to the house, and determined to avail myself of the advice of the most eminent physicians in the metropolis. The result of an early consultation of several of the faculty, acknowledged to possess the most ample experience and the soundest judgment, was, that my only safety consisted in my immediate return to the West Indies, the climate of which, in their opinion, from its having become to me a second nature, as it were, was now indispensable to the prolongation of my life. Distressing as it was to me once more to tear myself from the bosom of my family, and to bid a long, perhaps a last adieu to my friends and native land, it was the only alternative left for me to adopt in such critical circumstances.

Accordingly, early in the month of March last, embarking at Portsmouth on board of a ship bound for the West Indies, I proceeded to the Cove of Cork, to join a fleet of merchantmen which had rendezvoused there to place themselves under the appointed convoy. During the detention of the fleet for more than six weeks, in consequence of being wind-bound, I experienced such relief, while living in lodgings in the town of Cove, that, against the wind at length shifting in our favour, I felt myself, so to speak, in a great measure a new man. For the last three or four weeks, the weather, considering the earliness of the season, had been remarkably mild, and seemed to be set in fair; so that, my hepatic symptoms being all by this time considerably alleviated, my cough become much less constant and severe, the expectoration diminished, and no longer retaining the purulent appearance, and my appetite and strength much improved;—I ventured to allow the ship to sail without me, and to try the effect of a longer residence in a situation, which, judging from my late experience of it, bade fair, as the season advanced, to further the amelioration of my constitution, already for me, so happily begun. Nor had I reason, as will appear in the sequel, to repent of embracing so unexpected a determination.

By the time that I had continued three months at the town of Cove, the jaundiced appearance of my eyes and face altogether disappeared; the pain in the

hypochondrium, shooting up to the scapula of the same side, was entirely removed; my appetite and digestion were completely restored; I scarcely coughed at all in the course of the day, except on getting up in the morning, at which time, and then only, I brought up an inconsiderable expectoration of a yellow-coloured matter, and of a thick and tenacious consistence. I so far regained my former strength, as to be able to ramble over the hilly ground of the surrounding neighbourhood, without any cough being excited, or my respiration materially accelerated. In conclusion, without resorting to the aid of medicine,—of the inefficacy of which, in my own case, I was well convinced, confining myself to no particular regimen, but merely observing moderation in all things, in the short space of between three and four months, I returned to the enjoyment of such vigour of health, and hilarity of mind, as I had not known for the last seven years of my life. On stating these particulars to a judicious medical practitioner in Cove, as well as to other men of sense in the place, not of the profession, with whom I had contracted an intimacy, I received the gratifying and satisfactory information from them, that there was nothing new nor singular in my case; as they had known instances of not a few, affected in their lungs similarly to myself, who had accidentally put into Cove, with the view of proceeding to Lisbon, Madeira, or elsewhere, after some stay there, having so far recovered as to relinquish their original design of roaming abroad in quest of the health they had lost. Were I a native of the country, still more of the place, as the Irish, in all probability, or rather certainly, are the most national people on the face of the earth; or were I an inhabitant, or what would be still more questionable, a medical practitioner established in the town of Cove; the above statement of the important fact, which I have, in my own person, so happily experienced, might naturally enough be ascribed to prejudice, or placed to the account of self-interest. But no such objection affecting the credibility of my testimony, the impartial and discerning, to whom I address myself, and whom it may interest, are at liberty to follow the dictates of their own judgment, and to avail themselves of the present communication.

W. C. B.

For

*For the Monthly Magazine.*MEMORANDA LUSITANICA; by MR.
ADAMSON, of NEWCASTLE.*Domingos Dos Reis Quita.*

THE best edition of the works of Domingos Dos Reis, issued from the Rollandian Press in Lisbon, 1781, 2 vols. 8vo. accompanied by a Life, written by his friend Miguel Tiberio Pedegache Braudaõ Ivo, from which the principal information contained in the foregoing sketch was obtained.

The ease with which he composed, shewed that his genius was more the gift of nature, than the acquisition of art. In his Eclogues and Idylls, elegance and harmony of metre vie with novelty of idea and delicacy of thought. His amatory compositions flow with fervency and tenderness, and in his odes and sonnets,* of which he composed seventy-six, he unites solidity of thought with sweetness of cadence. His *Licore*, a pastoral drama, is written in the style of the *Aminto* of Tasso, the *Fili de Sciro* and the *Pastor Fido*. In his tragedies of *As-tarte*, *Megara*,† *Hermoine*, and *Castro*,‡ he proved that he knew how to sound the heroic trumpet and the bucolic flute with equal harmony.

It is remarked in the writings of this amiable man, that he never contaminated his productions with any licentious term or satirical expression; and that he was particularly desirous of cautioning his literary friends against altercations, which not only demeaned their characters as authors, but also subjected them to the derision of those who were beneath their notice. He looked with contempt upon those critics, whose criticisms were not superior to the works they attempted to censure.

SONETO.

Tudo cheio de horror, e sentimento
Mostra o rigor do Inverno congelado,
O ar de densas nuvens carregado
Furiosas desatando chuva, e vento.

Despojada do verde luzimento
Se vê toda a campina deste prado,
O rio corre turvo, a despeñado,
Tudo parece igual a meu tormento.

* A few days previous to his death, he paraphrased, in a beautiful sonnet, the celebrated invocation of "Salve Regina," addressed to the Virgin Mary.

† Written by him in conjunction with Miguel Tiberio Pedegache Brandão Ivo.

‡ Translated by Benjamin Thompson, Esq. and published with his German Theatre.

Mas passado o rigor do Inverno frio,
O nublado ar se vê resplendente,
Florece o campo, e claro corre o rio.
Tudo de triste passa a ser contente,
Só nos meus olhos nunca tem desvio
As lagrimas, que choro tristemente.

SONNET.

Amidst the storms, which chilly winter brings,

All horror seems, each joyous thought is past;

The lab'ring sky, with dark'ning clouds o'er-cast,

In gusts of wind and rain its fury flings.

Spoil'd of their mantles green the meadows mourn,

And, headlong rushing o'er his bed, the stream

His muddy course pursues—I equal deem
The gloom of nature and my state forlorn.

But winters reign no more—again the sky
Beams forth its lustre, and its wonted range

The river glides: no more the meadows sigh,
But smiling nature greets the lovely change.

Ah not for me—no change these eyes e'er know

But tears of sadness and eternal woe.

SONETO.

Ao longo de hma praia hum triste dia,
Iá quando a luz do sol se desmaiava,
O saudoso Alcino caminhava

Com seus cuidados só por companhia:

Os olhos pelas agoas estendia,
Porque alivio a seu mal nellas buscava,

E, entre os tristes suspiros, que exalava,
Em lagrimas banhado, assim dizia:

Os suspiros, as lagrimas, que choro,
Levai ondas, levai ligeiro vento,

Para onde me levastes quem adoro.

—Oh se podeis ter dó de meu tormento,

Que me torneis o bem só vos imploro
Que puzestes em longo apartamento.

SONNET.

'Twas on a time, when Sol's last glimm'ring ray

In ocean sunk—that sore by fate dismay'd,

Along the shore, Alcino love-lorn stray'd.
His woes the sole companions of his way,

And o'er the vast expanse of waters drear

His eye he cast, for there he found relief;
Whilst heav'd his sighs, and fast the trickling tear

Pac'd his pale cheek, the youth thus told his grief:—

Ye waves transport the tears, which now I weep,

Ye winds upon your breezes waft my sighs,
To where my long lost hopes of comfort sleep;

Where ye have borne the soul of her I prize.—

Oh, if ye can, have pity on my case,
Restore the bliss, which you remov'd so far.

Valadarez

Valadares Gamboa.

The works of this author were printed at the Typografia Rollandiana, in Lisbon, in 1779. There is a neat prologue prefixed, wherein the author modestly remarks, that although his verses were undeserving of being placed amongst those which were remarkable for sublimity, yet he appreciated their merits so highly, as to be of opinion that they were not unworthy of the public inspection. The volume in small 8vo. contains 100 sonnets, besides several other minor compositions.

SONETO.

Adeos, Musas, adeos, oh quanto, quanto
Me afflige deixar vosso tratamento!
Que he hum golpe cruel o apartamento
Entre aquelles, que se amaõ tanto, tanto!
Inspirado por vós, com doce canto,
Eu de amor já fiz grato o sentimento,
Porém ontros enleios de tormento
Iá sem vós só me inspiraõ triste pranto:
Quem com vosco tratar ha de contente,
Socegado viver, sem os diversos
Trabalhos, que me cercaõ rijamente,
Eu laboro com males taõ perversos,
Que deixando-vos, Musas, descontente,
Nunca mas tornarei a compor versos.

SONNET.

Adieu, ye Nine! oh how much woe I prove
To quit your service, and your charms forsake!
How deep the wound, which distance far
can make
In those together join'd by so much love!
Inspir'd by you, in gay and joyous strain,
Of love's delights I sang the pleasing lay,
But griefs, to which my soul is now a prey,
Usurp their place, and fill my breast with pain.
Happy the youth, whom your endearments bless!
Content to live, nor feel the torments dire
Which now so close and cruel round me press:—
With such a host of ills have I to strive,
That quitting you, I discontented live,
And ne'er again shall tune to you my lyre.

SONETO.

Minha alma gentil, fazer ditosa
Podes vir esta aldêa descontente;
Pois no tempo, que estás daqui ausente
Nesta terra não há consa gostosa;
A fonte, que manáva caudalosa
Iá sem ti lagrimando está sómente;
A verdura, que estava florecente
Se vai toda murchado desaudosa:
Até quando amanhece os resplendores
Não mostra a rôxa aurora taõ flamante;
Tudo saõ nesta ausencia dissabores;
Ora vê que fara hum peito amante,
Que, abraçado por ti, morie de amores,
Suspirando sem ti a cada instante.

SONNET.

My gentle love! to bid this village smile,
Which now in sadness droops, thy steps
retrace;
For joyless hours and sadness reign the
while
That thou deny'st the presence of thy face.
Now slowly falling tears alone employ
The fountain pure, which flow'd with copious stream,
And parch'd and languishing the meadows seem,
That shew'd before the smiling garb of joy.
E'en at the dawning hour in gleams less bright
The purple East emits its cheering rays;
All nature, mourning, signs of grief displays
And weep, the mem'ry of her past delight.
Judge then the pray'r the lover's breast must prove
Whose sighs for thee proceed from faithful love.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE most severe reflection upon the doctrines of Calvinistic Methodism, is to be found in the description given of Cowper the Poet, by the Author of "The Beauties of England and Wales." "A considerable portion of the life of Cowper," says that writer, "was passed under the pressure of the most extreme despair; his morbid sensibility having induced him to cherish the dreadful idea that he was *forsaken by his Creator*; though he had lived in the continual practice of all the virtues. His waking reflections and midnight slumbers were equally haunted by the dread of absolute *reprobation*; and even in the hour of death, his disordered understanding refused to admit of comfort."

This distress was probably owing to the mind of Cowper being too timid and ingenuous to arrogate to himself those signs and evidences of "Grace," which are supposed to constitute the character of "The Elect." The doctrine of Predestination may suit men of a sanguine and presumptuous temper; who will have no scruple in supposing themselves the peculiar objects of divine favour; but woe to the man, who, like the amiable Cowper, possesses a mind in which meekness, humility, and self-abasement, strongly predominate!

Woburn.

E. T. PILGRIM.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

LATELY, during a visit in the country, I read "A Letter to the Bishop

shop of Durham on the Relief and Regulation of the Poor," by Thomas Bernard. As the author has since been ennobled, he probably speaks the sense of persons connected with the government of the country. This gives importance to his sentiments. First, he complains that Mr. Whitbread did not consult, on the subject of his Poor-bill, the Society for bettering the Condition of the Poor.

Why ought Mr. Whitbread to have consulted that Society, or its Committee, or its Chairman? Its Reports are before the public, and have disappointed the public. They contain many pretty plans adapted to be realized by the contributions of idle wealth; but not a single dissertation illumined from the higher spheres of intellect and philosophy. The successive contributors to that agreeable little miscellaneous periodical work have deserved well of their country — by the amiable character and purpose of all their communications; by arousing a benevolent industry; by the pious and religious spirit of their zeal; by a various and almost feminine assiduity of detail; and by the exemplary prudence of their instructions, teaching charity to cull in her cornucopia and distribute every article aright, and recording the self-observation of beneficence, in order to convert frugality into a substitute for generosity. But this good eleemosynary magazine, is not a source whence the statesman and the lawgiver is bound to draw. Let it circulate among our wives and daughters, if we can only afford they should be meanly kind. Let it prompt the quarterly committee of a house of industry with a few relevant questions; still let it be valued at its worth, and not climb from the parlour to the parliament.

Mr. Bernard objects (p. 17) to assessing stock in trade to the poor's rate. This can only serve to endear what the tradesman sells, and will be re-assessed with a profit on the poor and the parishioners.

Mr. Bernard observes, (p. 23) that a plan for educating the poor is enough for a separate Bill; and that all the property of the endowed colleges, charity-schools, and free-schools in England ought to be enquired into, and made subservient for this purpose. Now it is this enormous proposed confiscation of free-school property, which appears to deserve some considerative pause. To whom would be given a patronage snatched from the rightful trustees? Probably to the com-

mittees for managing those schools, mendaciously called *national*, which receive only those children who consent to learn the Anglican catechism.

Now, be it observed, that this catechism, though it may teach the religion of the church, does not teach the religion of the magistrate. It is a schismatic catechism. The purpose of the state is to open preferment to both the branches of Protestantism, the Lutheran and the Zwinglian. It therefore chooses a test, which they can both concur in. The communion-service of the Anglican church is comprehensive, and keeps out of hearing the disputed phrases about the eucharist. But the catechism is exclusively Lutheran, and teaches transubstantiation; for consubstantiation *includes* transubstantiation. The consubstantiationist maintains that the sacramental elements are transubstantiated in the mouth of the faithful communicant, and not previously in the chalice of the priest. He who adheres to the doctrine of the Anglican catechism, is consequently incapable of a seat in the House of Commons. Rather than continue so illegitimate a form of exclusion, it would be better to subject the children to taking the sacrament, and to adopt one uniform test in our schools, as in our corporations.

One remedy seems to present itself, that of requesting the Bible Society to draw up a new Catechism, in which the answers, being couched in scriptural phrases, might be such as all sects of Christians could conspire to use. But a still simpler, and far more liberal plan would be, to tolerate indeed the tuition of the catechism in its best possible form, but not to render an attendance on that rite obligatory over the children. Free-schools would then first become free. The Dissenter, the Methodist, could be instructed in them. And the power, which Dr. Bell could not have put in motion without his ecclesiastical zeal, would be wielded with the comprehensive benevolence of the Lancasterian school.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN your number 227, I endeavoured to enumerate the dangers which attend the system of licensing hawkers and pedlars. To which I also added some remarks, on the propriety of legislative interference, to prevent the numerous mock auctions

auctions which inconvenience, disgrace, and endanger so many of our large manufacturing towns.

The commendable activity with which the subject has since been taken up by several large places, which have verified the observations I then made, by their actual experience, cannot fail to be highly gratifying to me. Though I cannot presume to imagine, that any remarks which I then made, can have produced these measures; yet I may congratulate myself on the confirmation of my opinions, and on the coincidence of feelings, and even language, which have been expressed.

It is, however, to be regretted, that the petitions which have been forwarded on this subject, (with I believe the exception of one from the city of York) have been directed against what I conceive to be the less evil, mock auctions. Most of the dangers which apply to this practice, and even some of greater magnitude, are to be apprehended from the licensing of hawkers and pedlars; and possibly Hull, and other places, may have overlooked this evil, from the silent, though perhaps more dangerous operations of this description of persons.

Ever since that invaluable work of our great political economist, the freedom of men to employ their industry and capital in the way most agreeable to them, seems to have been generally received as a well-grounded doctrine. This system, however, which according to the views of its author was so well adapted to maintain, and extend the advantages of productive labour (which may be called the philosopher's stone) has naturally its just and proper boundaries. If the improvement of men's conditions, which is the great impellent of exertion, should prompt them to undertake either unjust, or unlawful enterprises, their attempts are to be restrained, and more firmly and actively, when found to operate to the injury of individuals.

The nuisance of men bawling out, and not unfrequently by way of opposition, a door or two from each other, Auction! Auction! in most of the principal streets of large towns, has risen to such a height, as to become a serious annoyance. In the town of Hull, where the market-place is but narrow, complaints of this inconvenient interruption, were by their customers so very common, that some respectable shop-keepers were under the necessity of laying complaints before their magistrates at the last quar-

ter sessions. The magistrates, I understand, very kindly and willingly, and properly, were ready to do all they could for the complainants.

Inconveniences however arising from the annoyance of this catch-penny, beggarly, show-like trade, disgraceful and degrading as it is, are but trifles, compared with the more dangerous evils which result from it in a national point of view. The temptation to thefts: the opportunities it affords for selling stolen goods, as Mr. Waithman has fully proved: the particular fitness of hawkers and pedlars for this purpose, who carry their wares to a distance: the degradation of the heretofore respectable rational character in point of trade: the shameful impositions which, by the manner of both trades, they are able to practise; and the general effects on the morals, manners, and character of the country, are considerations, which, in my view of the subject, entitle it to the serious and speedy attention of the lords of the treasury; or, if necessary to it, prevention by parliamentary interference.

It gave me great pleasure to find that the meeting, held the 13th of April, on this subject, in London, was attended by some respectable auctioneers, who were ready to lend their assistance to stop these disgraceful nuisances, as well as by several eminent shop-keepers, amongst whom was Mr. Waithman, whose unwearied perseverance, indefatigable industry, and admirable talents, have been so often exerted in the interest of his fellow citizens. Indeed, the single experience of this gentleman, who has traced some hundreds of pieces of goods stolen from him to this description of auction-rooms, is of itself sufficient to prove the necessity of something being done. From this circumstance, together with the notoriety of the evils, and the prevailing opinions in large towns on the subject, I anticipate that, before very long, a most industrious and respectable class of tradesmen will be relieved from practices which bear so unfairly, so heavily upon them.

The shew of attention which the trading interest of our country receives from your valuable publication, leads me to hope that you will give publicity to a second attempt to direct others to this important subject; and though I cannot expect that this consideration can have much weight, it will oblige,

R. H.

Nottingham, June 2, 1813.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

WHATEVER be the confusion and uncertainty of the laws of England, it will, I doubt not, be generally felt, that their faults, such as they may be, have arisen rather from changes of manners and successions of different administrations, than from any wilful design of any particular judges or administrators. Whatever also may have been the imperfect views of judges, or however they may have erred occasionally in their views or interpretations, their motives, it is presumed, will seldom be liable to impeachment; for it may be observed, to their honour, that no instance has occurred, during many ages, of an English judge having been convicted of receiving a direct bribe.

It must, on the other hand, be acknowledged, that in their decisions, Judges are sometimes inclined to support the prerogatives, ascendancy, and paramount influence of law; and, in cases of uncertainty, many of them have been disposed rather to extend the force of a statute than to abridge it. This, however, is a venial error; but it is one against which the public and the legislature should always be vigilantly on their guard.

These observations are suggested by the peculiar constructions of the statute relative to Forgery, which at this time merit particular notice.* A statute against a crime, which, in its popular, and indeed its legitimate sense, means *the counterfeiting or imitating the hand-writing of another*, has, by a juridical determination, been made to bear on offences which involve a much lower degree of punishment. Thus if a man endorse any names at random at the back of a bill, or if he draw a check on a banker in any name taken at random, such names not being the names of any existing person, and consequently not in any way known to the parties defrauded, such acts are said to be within the statute against forgery. As

* After these observations had been some days in the hands of the printer, a man was convicted at the Old Bailey, under the statute against FORGERY, for drawing a bill in the name of a non-entity, upon another person, who having at his instance accepted it, he then uttered it, and both becoming bankrupts in the interim, the holders prosecuted the utterer or fabricator for forgery! It is very remarkable in this case, that the foreman of the jury, after pronouncing the verdict of GUILTY, went on to say, *that the jury recommended*

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however our penal laws ought never to operate as a snare on the unwary, but to be as clear as the sun at noon-day, let us dispassionately examine this juridical construction.

The Common Law of England, which recognizes as crimes, whatever unjustly affects the rights of others, duly provided for the punishment of cheats, frauds, and forgeries. The spread of knowledge, however, which happily followed the reformation, rendered some specific statute necessary; and hence, in the 33d of Henry VIII. a penal statute was passed, subjecting to ignominious punishments, and reparation of damage, all who committed frauds by means of FALSE TOKENS, or of COUNTERFEIT WRITINGS in the name of another man; i. e. against those who defrauded others, either (1) by assuming a *falschood*, or (2) those who effected the same purpose by *counterfeiting* the hand-writing of others. No distinction could be more just, and it seemed impossible to make a law, adapted to *both* crimes, in more unequivocal terms.

By the 2d and 7th of George the second, in the period which immediately followed the age of bubbles, it became necessary to make the second part of Henry's statute, that against counterfeit writings, CAPITAL; and an act was passed, rendering it felony, without benefit of clergy, "to falsely make, forge or counterfeit any deed, bill, note, receipt, &c. &c. with an intention to defraud any other person; for assisting in falsely making, forging, or counterfeiting, &c. &c. or for uttering, &c. with an intention to defraud." The reader will not fail to observe in this place, *two things*: first, that the verbs *falsely make, forge, or counterfeit*, are used *synonymously*; the two first being synonymous with the better understood and more definite sense of *counterfeit*; and second, that, the separate act of the mind, *the intention to defraud*, must be combined with the acts of *counterfeiting, assisting, or uttering*, in order to bring the crime within this statute.

In the face then of this law, and twenty-three years afterwards, in the 30th of Geo. II. another law was passed, more accurately defining and setting forth that part of the law of Henry VIII. against false tokens, or false pretences, in which

the prisoner to mercy, because they were convinced that he had no intention to defraud! The verdict was, however, recorded.

C

it

it was declared, that any person who knowingly and designedly, by false pretence or pretences, shall obtain from any person money, goods, &c. with intent to cheat or defraud any person of the same, shall be fined and imprisoned, or put in the pillory, or whipt, or transported for seven years. And by the 52d of George III. this statute has been re-enacted with additions.

Now these statutes appear, on the face of them, to be very clear, and to draw strongly marked distinctions. Common sense could never pre-suppose, that a false pretence, unaccompanied by counterfeiting, could be deemed a capital offence, within the meaning of the 2d and 7th of Geo. II. Yet by some unhappy mode of reasoning among the great lawyers in Trinity term, 1754, and by the subsequent effect of Precedent, it has since that time been held, in all our law books, that *false-making* has a sense different from *counterfeiting*, though used synonymously in the statute; and consequently we find numerous decisions, followed by public Executions, in which the oracles of law, confining the whole of their reasoning to the generic terms, *falsely making*, have drawn inferences which have confounded the capital crime of *counterfeiting*, with the less penal one of *falsely pretending*.

The great oracle of law, Lord Coke, defines forgery to be an act done in the name of another; and his authority, if authority ought to have any influence in the court of common sense, is at least on a par with that of the eleven Judges, who decided, in 1754, that the act of 7 Geo. II. meant *any false deed*, and not *any deed of any person, or of another!* 2 East, P. C. cap. xix. sect. 46.

But whatever be the abstract definition of the crime, both the crime and its penalty must be considered as distinctly defined in the existing statutes; and by those definitions alone, can they now be investigated. The question is less, what is forgery than what is the crime so called, for which the punishment of death is inflicted by the laws of England? Let us therefore, in the further consideration of the subject, consider only the precise letter of the statutes.

It is evident, by referring to the phraseology of the act, that the words *falsely making*, as abstracted from the context, and applied in a generic sense, are strictly synonymous with *counterfeiting* or *forging*; which latter also, in their

legal sense, in all our statutes, and in all our old law books, are used synonymously, and have the same legal sense. It is probable that the words, *falsely making*, were introduced for the purpose of avoiding any quibble on the word *counterfeit*, as when a culprit, having forged a draft, in the name of any known person, without imitating his handwriting, might pretend it was no *counterfeit*; but the words, *falsely making*, would in such case bring him within the statute.

With reference to the basis of the decision of 1754, which has served as a precedent to all subsequent decisions, viz. "that it is not necessary that the note or bill should be the obligation of any known person, because the terms of the statute are *any note or bill*, and not *any note or bill, of any person*," it may be asked, whether it is not however an essential feature of every note or bill, that it should be the note or bill of some person? Can a note or bill, as a pretended security, in a legal and tangible shape, be a note or bill, unless it be the instrument actually and substantially of some *existing* person, or purports to be so? Is a note or bill any thing if it be not the obligation of some *real* person? Would not the words, *of any person*, have been superfluous in the statute; and are they not as much implied as though they existed, because any note or bill must necessarily imply, as a note or bill, the note or bill of some or any person?

To *forge* is an active and transitive, not a neuter and intransitive, verb. It always implies both agent and patient. We cannot *forge* in a neutral sense, but only in an active and transitive sense upon some other person. Its legal synonyme *counterfeit* necessarily implies also the existence of some person whose act or writing is falsely imitated.

The words *any bill* are governed by all the verbs, *falsely make, forge, or counterfeit*, as used synonymously in regard to their object, *any bill*; and in regard to each, the words, *of any person*, are alike omitted. But can it be contended, in regard to the words, *counterfeit any bill*, that the other words, *of any person*, are not essential to the sense? We could not *counterfeit* any bill of a non-entity—because there could be no original from which to copy or counterfeit.—An original is therefore necessarily supposed by the very terms—and consequently the crime designated is the *counterfeiting*

terfeiting of any bill of any person—for it could be no counterfeit if it were not an imitation of the act of some person.

Just so the words '*falsely* make any bill, imply pretence in the making, or falsehood in regard to something, and not in regard to nothing. Every bill must essentially, as such, be the bill of somebody; and if it is correctly written in the usual form of words, it is *true* as a mere bill, and the question of falsehood applies only to the person whose bill it purports to be, who must be a real person, or it can be no bill. *Falsely* to make a bill does not therefore apply to the terms and mere words of the bill, on the face of it; but to the responsee, who is *falsely* made so, and about whom no *falsehood* could exist if he were not some person.

Had it been in the contemplation of the legislature to enact, that the making a fictitious bill should be equivalent, as a crime, to the falsely making any bill purporting to be a true bill, the expressions making a false bill, or making a fictitious bill, could only have expressed its design. But then the synonymous verbs could not have applied to the same object, and it could not have stood '*counterfeiting or forging a false bill*,' which would have been nonsense; so that no fictitious bill, or bill of a non-entity, could have been in the contemplation of the framers of this statute. And if the making of a fictitious bill is not within the statute, much less is a fictitious indorsement within its cognizance; because an indorsement can only be cognizable as a *counterfeit*, and no counterfeit can exist, except with reference to some original. In a purely fictitious indorsement, no original is assumed by an utterer, or can be conceived by a receiver, if it be really fictitious.

Again, what is the legal definition of a bill, or note? *It is the obligation of A. to pay B. or his assignee, a given sum of money at a future time.* Then, by substituting these synonymous words in the clause of the statute for the word *bill*, we shall have it, '*if any person shall falsely make, forge, or counterfeit any obligation of A. to pay B. or his assignee, a given sum of money at a future time, he shall be guilty*,' &c. Hence the very idea of the bill so falsely made, &c. being the bill of some person, is understood by the very terms and sense of the statute. The omission of the words, *of any person*, in the statute, does not therefore vary the sense; but they are implied by the very terms; and it

must be a forgery of *any bill of some person*, to constitute the felony; and not of *any bill of no person*, or of a non-entity, as is now mistakenly maintained in our law books.

Further, it is essential to the crime that the bills or notes be so falsely made, forged, or counterfeited, *with an intent to defraud*; but to every fraud there must be two parties, the party imposing, and the party imposed upon; and the latter must believe, that he gains a guarantee which he does not gain, or he is not imposed upon. If then the drawer, or other party to any bill or note, be a non-entity, it is evident that the receiver cannot know such person, and therefore take the bill on the credit of such person; consequently he receives the bill on the credit of other parties, and is in no way defrauded by a fiction or non-entity, of whose responsibility he can know nothing. Whereas, on the other hand, the fraud is fully perpetrated, and the intent is partly ascertained, if a real name be counterfeited, and falsely made a party to the bill.

And consequently, in these various senses a bill drawn or indorsed in the name of a non-existing person, is not a Falsehood, because nothing is asserted of any body; nor a Forgery, because nobody is forged upon; nor a Counterfeit, because it is the imitation of no original; and therefore, in neither case, is within the meaning of the statute of the 2nd and 7th of Geo. II. It is simply a false token, or false pretence, within the meaning of the 52nd of Geo. III.

And in all such trials the law specially requires, that the making and uttering should be with a present intent to defraud. The intention is not therefore to be inferred, either from the *making* or the *uttering*; but from collateral circumstances, is to be carefully investigated, and maturely considered by the jury. On this point juries ought to enquire with the maturest diligence; just as they consider and examine the intention in a charge of homicide, which, if not wilful, is no felony. They ought to be as fully satisfied of the WILFUL INTENTION TO DEFRAUD, as of the distinct ACTS OF MAKING OR UTTERING, before they find a verdict of GUILTY, and consign a man, according to the usage of the executive, to certain DEATH.

If to commit the acts *with* an intention to defraud, subjects the accused to the penalties of the statute; of course, to commit them *without* such intention, ex-

empts him from the operation of the statute. It is consequently the bounden duty of Juries to investigate this point with scrupulous care, and of Judges to instruct them to do so.

The good sense of juries, and their usual tenderness for prisoners, will suggest the best rules to guide their decisions in all such cases. It can only be the accurate balancing of the various considerations, in regard to all the facts and circumstances at the *very time* the act was committed, that can qualify juries to impute a secret intention to defraud. The law, in its effect, forbids them to infer the intention from the acts of counterfeiting, assisting, or uttering; and it requires some direct, or strong circumstantial evidence on that material point, or it would have made the acts themselves equally penal; but it has made the acts penal, *only* when there exists a proven intention to defraud. A man may commit a forgery, which it would be madness in him to suffer to operate as a fraud, or to commit with a fraudulent intention:—his station in life—his character—his interest in maintaining both, may evidently be worth a thousand times the amount of the fraud; and he may possess, or honestly suppose he possesses, abundant means of indemnifying, protecting, or securing the parties of whom he has taken an undue advantage. Such a person could not, therefore, without unequivocal proofs of other kinds, be guilty within the meaning of the statute. On the other hand, if the utterer of a counterfeited instrument, or fabricator of any false token, should have combined with that act any other deception, cover, or disguise; if he ran away; if he did not appear to have possessed, or to have supposed he possessed, the means of making indemnity, he must be considered as having manifested an intention to defraud. Such is the tendency and the effect of these statutes; and it is neither the duty of courts, nor of grand or petit juries, to amend or alter them.

If the *mere acts* of counterfeiting, forging, &c. *without* any manifest intention to defraud, are considered as requiring punishment, let a new statute be passed to that effect. Let this crime be placed on the footing of culpable homicide—let the very act be subject to a definite imprisonment, like *manslaughter*—let its repetition be punishable with death—and let it, when combined with an evidently criminal intention to de-

fraud, continue to be punishable with death. And if the penalties against *false tokens and pretences* are not deemed sufficiently severe, let severer penalties be forthwith enacted in the good pleasure of the legislature.

I acknowledge that no crimes are more dangerous to society. Yet the laws are competent to extirpate them, or they are not. If they are, let them be executed in justice and mercy, in their exact literal sense; but if they are not, let them be altered, and extended as the legislature may think proper. Punishments are matters of STRICT RIGHT; and no man ought to be the object of greater punishment than the law imposes for the offence which he has committed, more than to be the object of any punishment if he has not committed any crime. I abhor crimes; but I would always, in punishing them, HOLD TO THE LAWS. COMMON SENSE.

June 5, 1813.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE title *Esquire* was given by the Goths to those who carried a shield, and attended some great personage with the same; by the Romans to those who had escutcheons of arms, which they bore as ensigns of their descent, or because they were armour-bearers to princes, or some of the nobility. For, in early times, every knight had two esquires waiting upon him, and they carried his shield; as inseparable companions they stuck close to him, because they held of their knights certain lands; as the knight also held certain lands of the king by knight-service.

The eldest sons of knights, and their eldest sons successively, are esquires; also the younger sons of eldest sons of barons, and other nobles, successively; but when such heirs male fail, the title faileth also.

In the fourth rank are those whom the king createth esquires by patent, or by investing the person with a collar of SS, and a pair of white spurs: and to the eldest son only of *such*, does the title belong.

In the fifth place, those are esquires who hold any superior place of trust under the crown; also justices of the peace for the *time being*; and all foreign and Irish peers; for not only these, but the eldest sons of peers of Great Britain, though frequently titled lords, are only esquires in law: and I believe no other

other persons than those described are entitled to the appellation of esquire, as no estate, however large, will confer it.

In ancient times it was a title of charge and office only; and it first crept in among other titles, in the reign of Richard the Second.

Clapton.

W. B.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE present prevalence of apoplectic and paralytic complaints in Great Britain, even amongst the young of both sexes, of the soberest habits and most slender forms, induces me to inquire, through the medium of your miscellany, if any of your medical correspondents have yet been able to discover, or imagine any adequate cause for this great evil? Can it be attributed to the very general use of tea? Are such complaints as prevalent on the Continent, or in other countries where coffee is more used than tea? Do these complaints prevail in an equal degree amongst the lower classes of the people, as amongst those of middle and upper life? Has it been observed, whether or not those, whose principal food is of milk and vegetables, with a smaller proportion of flesh meat, ale, wine or spirits, than is generally taken, are liable to these complaints? Are the coal-heavers, and other labourers about London, who eat so much, and drink such quantities of ale and porter, more frequently affected by them than people of the same class of more moderate habits?

By attention to such points as these, we might advance a few steps towards discovering the cause of these mournful and hopeless diseases, and of course obtain a little insight, as to the probable means of prevention, if not of cure.

PUBLICOLA.

For the Monthly Magazine.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO ENGLISH SYNONYMY.

To pardon—To forgive.

ETYMOLOGICALLY, the idea of giving up a debt incurred must inhere in both words; but to pardon is used of civil, and to forgive of religious, delinquency. To pardon, is employed by the state; to forgive, by the church. To pardon the trespass of a poacher; to forgive the trespass of a sabbath-breaker. To pardon a crime; to forgive a sin. We petition the king for

pardon to a condemned wretch; we implore forgiveness of our transgressions from heaven.

A consequence of this habitual appropriation of the words is, that we attach ideas of superior rank to one who pardons, and of superior purity to one who forgives. For a rude expression, pardon, for an impure allusion, forgiveness is solicited: Pardon me, Sir; forgive me, Madam.

Excuse—Apology.

An excuse is an unsuccessful, an apology is a successful defence of conduct deemed in the first instance blame-worthy. A good excuse may be a bad apology.

Malady—Disorder—Disease—Distemper—Complaint.

Malady is the more vague, comprehensive, and learned of these terms; though applicable to all the subdivisions of bad health, in conversation it is seldom applied. Disorder describes any malady in which the organization is supposed to be in fault, in which the orderly secretions, or extravasations, are interrupted. Disease describes any malady attended with loss of ease, whether pain or languor predominates. Distemper describes a malady, which disturbs rather the humors, or temperature, than the solid parts of the system. Complaint describes a malady arising from the sympathy of the different organs.—A common malady; a consumptive disorder; a painful disease; a catching distemper; a sneezing complaint.

Duty—Obligation.

Duty is an obligation imposed from within; obligation is a duty imposed from without. To attend public worship is a duty, inasmuch as piety inspires it; and an obligation, inasmuch as the magistrate enjoins it. The priest considers it as a duty to officiate; as an obligation, to officiate in black.

Disaster—Calamity—Misfortune.

A disaster is an unlucky accident, attributed to the stars (*dis* and *astrum*) or order of nature. A calamity is a sudden evil of the same class—(*calamitosus*, storm-crushed). A misfortune is an important loss or suffering, attributed to chance, but the infliction rather of man and circumstance than of nature and fate.

A sad disaster happened: the chaise-horse took fright, and they were overturned. My neighbour has incurred a great calamity; fire balls fell in his stack-yard,

yard, during the tempest, and the whole crop of his farm is consumed. Our rector had the misfortune to lose his wife the year they married.

To call—To name.

Both these words signify to utter an appellation; but we call in order to proclaim, and we name in order to distinguish.

"The Lord called every living creature before Adam, and he named them."
—Genesis.

To call is the reverse of to whisper, and to name is the reverse of to mutter.

To Acquiesce—To Consent—To Agree.

To acquiesce (*quies*, rest) announces an indolent, to consent (*con* and *sentir*) is sympathetic, and to agree (*gré*, liking) is a forward, acceptance. We acquiesce in what is proposed, by conforming; we consent to the will of others, by permitting; we agree to what is said, by approving. To acquiesce implies some submission; to consent indicates some independence; to agree denotes some aversion to dispute.

Parties acquiesce in the decree of a judge. Daughters, parents, consent to a marriage. Well-bred persons can agree in circumstances which would embroil the vulgar.

To feel—To handle.

To feel is to exercise the sense of touch; to handle is to exercise the instrument of caption. We feel with the finger-ends; we handle with the full hand. We feel the heat of a poker, before we venture to handle it. A piece of stuff must be handled in order to feel its substance. Feeling is diffused over the whole skin; handling can only be accomplished at the extremity of the arms. I may feel an adversary's sword; I can handle only my own.

Being—Existence.

Being is Saxon, and existence is Latin for the same universal predicament; but as being has been more commonly applied in the proper, and existence in the metaphoric sense, being is got to describe a sensible, and existence an abstract idea.

A perishable human being; the beings which surround us; the Supreme Being. Frail human existence; the existence of innumerable worlds; the existence of God.

In the first three phrases, a substitution of the word *existence* would be felt as a violation of the habits of our language; existence not being used to de-

scribe a sensible idea. But, in the next three phrases, the word *being* could be substituted for existence without any sentiment of innovation; being is often used to designate an abstract idea.

Mien—Air.

Mien (Fr. *mine*) describes the countenance; air (Ital. *aria*) the attitude. These words are no longer common, but are consecrated by the use of our best writers, such as Milton, Dryden, Pope. A mien of good humour; an air of activity.

Address—Manners—Behaviour—Conduct.

What of exterior deportment is displayed on access, we term the address; what is unfolded in the progress of intercourse, we term the manners. Behaviour and conduct include more than exterior forms: behaviour describes the spirit of the manners on a particular occasion; conduct describes their perpetual spirit.

As first impressions may occasion habitual impressions; so a man's address often decides the reputation of his manners. Behaviour is versatile, and founded on a regard to the admiration of others; conduct is steady, and founded on self-criticism. We should suit our behaviour to our company; and our conduct to our station.

Equity—Justice.

Equity contemplates the mass of rights growing out of the law of nature; and justice contemplates the mass of rights growing out of the law of society. Equity (from *æquus*) treats of our dues as equals; justice (from *jussum*) treats of our dues as fellow-subjects. The purpose of equity is respect for humanity; the purpose of justice is respect for property. Equity withstands oppression; justice withstands injury.

To live—To dwell.

Both these words are used to describe residence: we live in a place; we dwell in a building. To live in London. To dwell in a cottage. A lodger lives in a street; only the house-keepers dwell there. The words differ, as *to lie* and *to house*: to live, probably derives from *lib*, body; and to dwell, probably from *schwelle*, threshold.

In vain—To no purpose—Ineffectually.

He labours in vain, who attains not the expected reward; he labours to no purpose, who toils with fruitless industry; he labours ineffectually, whose exertions are of little importance.

These

These phrases are somewhat differently defined by Dr. Trusler.

Against—In spite of.

Against announces physical antagonism; *in spite of*, moral defiance: *against* announces mere opposition; *in spite of*, a contemptuous opposition: *against* announces a level; *in spite of*, an inferior hostility. To plane wood against the grain. The saw-mill goes on cutting, notwithstanding the nails in the plank; the sawyer goes on cutting in spite of the nails in the plank. To speak against a turnpike bill. He divides with the opposition in spite of the minister's in-treaty. Though we have lost this match at cricket, we will hold them once more, man against man; in spite of their present superiority, we do not despair.

To see—To look at—To behold—To view.

We see, involuntarily sometimes, whatever is within our ken of vision; there is a voluntary direction of the eye toward that which we look at; there is a prolongation of the regard on that which we behold; there is a comprehensive circulation of the glance over that which we view.

The four interjections, *ah! lo! behold! there!* with which we occasionally indicate objects, denote severally these four gradations of visual attention.

The eyes open to see; turn to look at; fix to behold; and roll to view.—*Trusler.*

We see all the objects before our eyes; we look at those which excite our curiosity; we behold such as cause our admiration; we view those we are desirous to examine.—*Trusler.*

For the Monthly Magazine.

POPULATION of FRANCE, from the
FRENCH EXPOSÉ for 1812.

I. OLD FRANCE.

Departments.	Population.	Size in Square Miles.
Ain	304,468	1518.0
Aisne	442,989	2069.0
Allier	260,266	2050.0
Lower Alps	146,994	2057.7
Higher Alps	124,763	1529.0
Ardeche	290,833	1519.0
Ardenne	275,792	1450.8
Arriege	222,936	1462.5
Aube	238,819	1685.5
Aude	241,993	1796.7
Aveyron	331,373	2272.8
Bouche du Rhone	293,235	1662.6
Calvados	505,420	1571.9
Cantal	251,436	1585.6
Charente	326,885	1626.3
Charente, Infer.	393,011	1980.0
Cher	223,158	2044.0
Correze	254,271	1642.6
Corsica	174,702	2708.0
Cote-d'or	355,436	3422.0
Côte du Nord	519,620	2034.8
Creuse	226,224	1600.4
Dordagne	424,113	2481.0
Doubs	226,093	1466.6
Drone	253,372	1866.8
Eure	421,481	1832.0
Eure et Loire	265,996	1679.0
Finisterre	452,895	1955.1
Gard	322,144	1656.4
Garonne (Haute)	367,551	1774.7
Gers	286,497	1800.6
Gironde	514,462	2900.0
Herault	301,099	1742.6
Ille et Villaine	508,344	1683.6
Indre	204,721	1899.6
Indre et Loire	275,292	1720.9
Isere	471,660	2323.5
Jura	272,883	1590.3
Landes	240,146	2487.3
Loir et Cher	213,482	1663.0
Loire	315,858	1331.4
Loire (Haute)	263,202	1388.9
Loire, inferieur	407,827	1950.7
Loiret	285,395	1864.8
Lot	868,149	2467.0
Lot et Garonne	326,127	1471.1
Lozere	143,247	1407.4
Maine et Loire	404,489	1985.3
Manche	581,429	1866.3
Marne	311,017	2265.6
Marne (Haute)	237,785	1748.3
Mayenne	232,253	1433.1
Meurthe	365,810	1737.3
Meuse	284,703	1669.4
Morbihan	403,423	1882.8
Moselle	385,949	1742.4
Nievre	232,263	1896.4
Nord	859,833	1597.6
Oise	383,507	1605.9
Orne	425,920	1783.3
Pas-de-Calais	570,338	1877.3
Puy de-Dôme	542,834	2194.1
Pyrennées (B)	383,502	2087.9
Pyrennées (H)	198,763	1294.9
Pyrennées-or	126,626	1136.9
Rhin (Bas)	500,926	1368.8
Rhin (Haute)	414,265	1518.0
Rhone	310,980	746.9
Saone (Haute)	300,156	1262.1
Saone et Loire	471,457	2370.0
Sarthe	410,330	1765.6
Seine	630,686	139.4
Seine, Infer.	642,948	1640.1
Seine et Maine	304,068	1646.1
Seine et Oise	430,972	1588.3
Sevres (Deux)	254,105	1616.5
Somme	495,053	1669.5
Tarn	295,885	1593.8
Tarn et Garonne	230,514	1026.5
Var	283,296	1431.6
Vendée	268,746	1865.6
Vienne	253,048	1903.3
Vienne (Haute)	243,195	1574.4
Vosges		

Departments.	Population.	Size In Square Miles.
Vosges	334,196	1623.9
Yonne	325,994	2014.1
Total	28,786,911	147,973

much less so than the annexed countries, which consist of the Low Countries and portions of Italy, by far the best-peopled portions of Europe.

II. Countries added to France since 1789.

Alpes Maritime ..	131,266	890.1
Appenines	238,624	1500.1
Arno	538,450	2354.2
Bouches de l'Elbe	375,977	2040.5
Bouc. de l'Escaut	76,315	174.0
Bouc. de la Meuse	393,081	1044.3
Bouc. du Rhine ..	257,573	1134.8
Bouc. du Weser ..	331,030	2809.7
Bouc. de l'Yssel ..	144,433	939.1
Doire	254,822	692.8
Dyle	431,969	946.9
Ems Occidental ..	191,094	1418.5
Ems Oriental	127,959	878.4
Ems Supérieur	420,291	2717.0
Escaut	636,438	797.8
Forêts	146,333	1908.6
Frise	175,350	496.7
Gènes	400,056	656.2
Jemmappe	472,366	1040.3
Leman	210,478	773.3
Lippe	137,750	1569.4
Lys	491,143	1013.4
Marengo	318,447	961.9
Mediterranean ..	268,368	1356.1
Meuse Infer.	267,249	1045.8
Mont Blanc	300,259	1768.8
Montenotte	289,823	1097.1
Mont Tonnère	428,938	994.2
Nethys (Deux) ..	284,584	788.2
Ombrière	151,250	2169.8
Ourthe	352,264	1203.5
Po	399,237	1144.9
Rhine et Moselle	249,010	1625.2
Roer	621,410	1441.7
Rome	548,909	1015.5
Sambre-Meuse ..	180,655	1264.8
Sarre	273,569	1363.1
Sesia	202,822	1428.5
Simplon	63,533	1381.0
Stura	431,438	3112.8
Taro	352,214	1004.3
Trasimene	300,709	2264.2
Vaucluse	205,832	647.8
Yssel superiour ..	192,670	1549.7
Zuyderzee	505,387	2624.2
Total	13,951,466	61,049

Old France	28,786,911	147,973
Usurped Countries	13,951,466	61,049
Total	42,738,377	209,022

Inhabitants to the Square Mile.

In Old France	194.5
In the Usurped Countries	228.5
The population of England is 196.3 persons to the square mile; so that it is more populous than Old France, but	

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AMONGST the numerous opinions which prevail, respecting the causes of blight in apple-trees, the most popular is that, which attributes it to the brownish-blue mist, that frequently accompanies an east wind. The warmth that usually attends this mist, is favourable to the birth of numerous insects, which probably gave rise to the vulgar notion of its being their vehicle. Meteorologists are not agreed respecting the nature of the blue mist; but the most probable conjecture is, that it is a very fine watery precipitate, peculiarly modified, perhaps by electric or other agency. But whatever it may be, that it is not equal to the destruction of the apple-blossom, must be apparent to the most superficial observer. Heavy rains, frost, or very chilling winds, often operate as blights; but the ravages of an insect, I am about to describe, seem to be more uniformly and generally destructive than any of the foregoing causes.

Although insects are frequently talked of as instrumental in blighting the fruit-trees, I have never seen or heard it ascribed to any particular one; and it will, perhaps, please some of your readers, to have the attention of some naturalist correspondent called to the observance of the same facts, and a farther prosecution of the inquiry, if it has not already been done.

For the last two or three years, I have been in the habit of examining the blighted apple-blossom, and have uniformly observed the same appearance. Just before the abortive flower expands, a small round hole, with a sphacelated border, may be observed in the petals, which enlarges as they grow, and gives them a crumpled and diseased appearance. If this unexpanded blossom be examined, it will be found to contain a small maggot, or caterpillar, (which I am not entomologist enough to describe scientifically) which, at that time, is about the size of a small caraway seed; but before it leaves the flower, is sometimes almost half an inch in length. It is generally of a brownish green colour, having a black head and black feet. It begins by devouring the stamina and pistillum,

tillum, which consequently renders the flower abortive, and then if not shaken out by the wind, or otherwise removed, it goes on to feed upon the unguis of the petals, and a part of the calyx; the remaining part of the petals wither, but do not always drop off immediately, being held by a web which this or some other insect weaves. If many blossoms are thus affected, the whole tree has the appearance of being scorched, which has led many to suppose that this had actually been the case, from a hot sun having suddenly come upon it after rain. When the unguis of the petal have not been destroyed, they expand, and afterwards wither slowly, but are never discharged so quickly, or so entire, as when the process of fructification has been undisturbed; making that beautiful white shower, which is the almost certain sign of an approaching crop.

I have not had opportunity to trace the farther progress of this destructive little animal, but I think I have observed it, after dropping from the apple blossom, feeding upon the currant and gooseberry leaves. Of its origin, I am led to conjecture that it is the larva of some winged insect, which deposits its egg in the blossom bud late in the autumn, or very early in the spring; most probably in the autumn.

This is the only insect I have observed attacking the blossom itself. Some apples seem to be more obnoxious to it than others, particularly the weak and worn-out kinds.

Perhaps from the introduction of this insect we may date the long course of failures which apple growers have experienced, such a thing as a general crop not having been known for many years.

The stratagem used by Linnæus in the destruction of the *Cantharis Navalis*, I fear, will not lead to a remedy in this case, unless we could introduce a breed of birds whose business it would be to pick out all the maggots; or could imprecate a frost to kill all the flies before the period of ovation.

Pulborough, May 4, 1813.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

WHILE artists and amateurs, architects and virtuosos, are complimenting each other in another Magazine, and complaining of the offence committed against the principles of taste, in the brick chimnies communicating with the stoves in St. Michael's church, Coventry,

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permit a humble individual to inquire, "Under what authority the expence incurred in the erection of the stoves and chimnies in question (amounting, it is said, to five hundred pounds and upwards) was levied on the inhabitants of the parish generally?" Can the churchwardens answer this in any other way than by stating, that they did it under their own authority?

I would not, Mr. Editor, be thought to speak contemptuously of the *fine arts*, but I am bold to say that they are not of more consequence to the people of Coventry, than the *arts of life*; nor ought the principles of taste to be held paramount to the principles of justice.

Coventry, June 1, 1813.

G. C.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

WE have almost daily proofs that meteors are capable of collecting the atoms of matter in the atmosphere, and forming of them solid bodies of very considerable magnitude and weight. It is not difficult to suppose a meteor to take place under such circumstances, as to become the nucleus of a planet; and that the first of all planets might originate in this manner. At that time there could not be other bodies of any kind to influence it by attraction, or clash with it in its course. At such an early period of time, every material thing, or the elements of all materials could not be otherwise than in a state of atoms, or, if you prefer the expression, of universal solution. Every appearance indicates that, under such circumstances, a meteor took place, and that, on the principle of gravity, rapidly collected other atoms of matter, by which it increased in magnitude every instant, and consequently it would, in no very great length of time, become what we call a planet.

In this manner all the planets in the universe, which we contemplate in a starry night with emotions of adoration to the author of them, may have been brought into existence, and have had their course assigned.

Although this does not amount to a mathematical demonstration, it is most highly probable that such was the origin of the planet on which we are placed.

In the foregoing manner, a vast quantity of materials would soon be collected, but all except the nucleus would be in a state of universal solution, not separated from water, but half liquid and floating, not very unlike the yolk of an egg within

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its white. This would be followed by a subsidence, in which the heavier materials would gravitate towards the nucleus in the center. And the subsidence of heavier materials would place those of the greater gravity on the nucleus at the center. These would coalesce so much, as to expel the watery fluid and form a tolerably solid covering round the nucleus. Upon that center all the other materials contained in the then state of the aqueous fluid, would be deposited stratum super stratum. These things would take place in a regular succession, and, so far as depended on the materials, which, mixed with water, formed the state of chaos, the depositions would not employ any vastly great length of time. In this state of things, the globe then approaching towards solidity, would be wholly covered by water, and that could not be otherwise than nearly of the same depth in all places. Such probably was the primitive state of this planet; therefore the terms primitive strata, primitive rocks, or primitive mountains, ought not to be applied to any other strata than such as had subsided at this early age of the planet. These materials, like all others in so damp a state, would undergo fermentation, in which they would give out vast quantities of elastic vapour, and successively produce explosions of the most tremendous kind; which would raise large masses of primitive strata in such a manner, as to form cavities of great capacity below the sea, and mountains of proportionate, but not of equal, magnitude above it. It is obvious that fermentation and explosion could not do otherwise than produce cavities and corresponding mountains; and that the earliest of all cavities and mountains were produced in this manner. Fragments of strata in considerable quantity would fall into the cavities, and these would prevent the mountains from returning accurately to their former places. The remainder of the cavities would immediately be filled from the circumambient fluid; and that would lower very considerably the former level of the water, in which manner more land would be left dry. These explosions would be renewed from time to time, by which fresh cavities would be formed and filled with fragments and water as before; in this manner the surface of the ocean would be successively lowered, and the quantity of dry land increased.

These eruptions, by which the water was reduced to a lower level, and dry

land more and more extended, would be continued until the general moisture was dissipated, and the materials of the planet were become dry. The present appearance of this planet, geologically considered, is supposed to be favourable to these reflections; and the state of its strata and fossils, as well as the nature of things, are equally in favour of what follows. There cannot possibly be any organic remains of this date, as the strata to this time were consolidated before the creation of vegetables or any animated being. This consideration will assist us in drawing a line between primitive and secondary strata; as no organic remains have been found in any of the varieties of granite, and, as that formation lies below every other stratum which has come under the view of man, it is by all geologists deemed primitive.

The many years which this planet was in existence, and successively adding layer upon layer of solid materials, and thereby increasing its own magnitude, before the creation of either vegetable or animal, will be for ever hidden from human knowledge. But we have evidence sufficient to prove, that, subsequently to the time when granite ceased to be formed, the whole of this planet (with the exception of the tops of granite mountains, few in number, and of trifling extent, in comparison with the whole) has been enveloped by water. That fluid must have been of vast depth and of an impure kind; for from it has been deposited, first, the slate strata of several thousand feet thick; secondly, the grey limestone; thirdly, the limestone strata; fourthly, the millstone grit; fifthly, the coal measures; then the red sandstone; and so on to the weald measures, the fullers-earth sand, chalk, and others, to the number of upwards of twenty distinct formations, several of which are a thousand feet or more in thickness.

The existence and position of strata to the extent of a few hundred yards, is ascertained by the digging of mines. If strata were in all cases truly horizontal, we should never have known the number and thickness to any greater depth than that of the deepest mine. Their original position was horizontal, or rather shell enveloping shell, like the coats of an onion; but that has been greatly altered by explosions and by crystallization, and also by the coalition of planets. These powerful agents have laid open to the light of the sun, and for the benefit of the inhabitants of the planet, the broken

broken edges of strata, which otherwise were buried at an impenetrable depth.

An intelligent mineralogist can ascertain the position of strata at this time, and the order in which they were originally formed, with the utmost degree of certainty. This he is enabled to do by observing and noting the appearances in mines; the rising of strata from considerable depths to the surface, and most readily of all by tracing the cliffs along the sea coasts. In this manner, strata may be traced from the surface of this planet downwards through all the formations to granite. These strata, in the aggregate, form a thickness of between two and four miles, and that thickness of solid earth has been deposited and accumulated since granite ceased to be formed.

The slate stratum is the next above granite, and like granite it is of very great thickness. I have not seen any fossil impressions in this formation, neither have I heard or read of its containing any; and as all the superincumbent strata contain organic remains, I shall conclude that the slate stratum was the last formation before the creation of animated beings.

How many thousand years the foregoing accumulations continued to take place, before the creation of animated beings, cannot now be guessed at. But, that fish were not only the first of all created beings, but the only animated beings on this planet, during countless ages, is very evident in the appearance of the grey limestone stratum, which has accumulated at the bottom of the ocean by the perishing of myriads of shell-fish.

After the deposition of the slate strata, it seems to have pleased the Almighty to create the least of all animated beings. First shell-fish, the least removed from inert matter, and afterwards those of greater perfection; and, lastly, those of beauty. In the course of these works of creation, the number of genera and species were successively increased. Fish were the only animated beings on this planet at that time, and they multiplied exceedingly; and died in myriads, by which the shells of dead fish accumulated at the bottom of the ocean in such countless numbers, and during such a long period of time, as to form beds of very great thickness. Which, in later times, became the grey limestone, a calcareous stratum of nearly a thousand feet thick; that at a more advanced period of the

world has contributed largely to the fertility of the soil, and in that manner to increase the quantity of vegetation, and the number of animals. The next step towards more perfect beings was, the creation of fish with the power of moving from place to place; these were succeeded by others of more perfect form and of swifter motion, as well as of larger size; which were provided with the capacity and necessity for the larger feeding on the less.

In all the works of creation, the fish, birds, and beast of prey must have been created subsequently to what they were intended to feed on. It is agreeably to the nature of fish that they might exist before the formation of dry land, and they certainly did live when there was no other land than small patches of bald granite. After the formation of extensive tracts of secondary strata of dry land, the time came for the creation of vegetables; and it was so. These would be many years in covering the land, and arriving at such a state of maturity, as was necessary for the support of land animals. And that the earth was covered by vegetation without animals, during a vastly long time, is rendered exceedingly probable by the state of our coal measures and other strata. The most recently formed regular stratum is the blue clay of London, (for we cannot call the gravel and sand, which covers the blue clay partially, by the name of stratum,) and the top of that is the first which proves the existence of timber and land animals. When the vegetation was found capable of supporting the least perfect animals, they would be created; to these a succession of the creation of animals more and more perfectly formed succeeded. When these had multiplied to such an excess as to exceed their means of subsistence, and to occasion their miserable deaths by famine, it became the pleasure of the Deity to create beasts of prey. After the land had become stocked with vegetables and fruit, reptiles and animals, in such abundance as, by their joint effects in meliorating the soil and purifying the atmosphere, fit for the existence of man, it then became the pleasure of God to create Adam and Eve.

JOHN MIDDLETON.

Lambeth, Jan. 1813.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,
I BEG, through the Monthly Magazine, to make some remarks on the
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opinion that "alcohol does not exist ready formed in a fermented fluid, but is a product of distillation." Such has been the idea of chemists, merely because it had been found impossible to separate the alcohol from pure wine by any other means than decomposition by heat; and Mr. Brande has instituted a set of experiments on the subject, which, he conceives, prove this opinion erroneous; but it appears to me rather surprising that a gentleman of his accuracy should not have been aware that the three principal wines he was operating on (*viz.* Port, Sherry, and Madeira.) never leave the place of their manufacture without having brandy purposely added to them for their preservation, which must have rendered all the results of his experiments nugatory, unless indeed they were imported expressly for this purpose, in their pure state, as they remained immediately on the conclusion of the vinous fermentation, which, being very unlikely, would in that case have been particularly mentioned; it ought therefore to be kept in mind, that experiments on foreign wines in England must vary greatly from those made at the place of their growth, in consequence of the different mixtures they receive previous to consumption.

As a direct proof, however, that in one fermented article (*viz.* a solution of sugar in water of 1.061 specific gravity,) alcohol is formed at the moment of the conclusion of the fermentation, I have procured from it at this period, merely by condensing the vapour which arose, (the heat of the fermented mixture being 98°,) a spirit of specific gravity 980; and I am therefore the more surprised that Fourcroy, in his Chemistry (article 4, 37), should assert that brandy is not entirely formed, or contained, in pure wine, and that nothing but a little fragrant water is disengaged at a heat less than ebullition. If there can be such differences in fermented subjects, (and, for the reasons already mentioned, his experiments cannot be controverted but by others made in the wine countries,) the subject certainly deserves an attentive enquiry; but I must at present believe that Fourcroy operated on wines in which the quantity of alcohol was in small proportion, and that the product of the distillation in *balneo marie* was not submitted to instruments to ascertain its specific gravity, which will often detect ardent spirit when the taste merely would be incompetent to do it.

J. H.

Garnsey, June 26, 1813.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

SEVERAL public companies at this time are candidates to supply London with WATER. Thus there are,

The NEW RIVER COMPANY.

The WEST MIDDLESEX COMPANY.

The CHELSEA WATER-WORKS.

The THAMES WATER-WORKS.

THE EAST MIDDLESEX.

The LAMBETH WATER-WORKS.

The BERMONDSEY WATER-WORKS.

&c. &c.

But anciently no such competition existed, and, till very lately, the New River and the Thames Companies supplied the town just as they thought proper, and in many situations housekeepers had no choice.

Happily however a competition is now raised in every part of the metropolis, and it will be the **NEGLECT AND FAULT OF THE PUBLIC** if it be not beneficial. Competition ought to lead to improvement in this case as in all others; and that such may be its consequence, is my motive for addressing the public through your widely circulated Magazine.

The past faults of the London water have existed entirely in its **FOULNESS AND IMPURITY**—simply for want of **STRAINING OR FILTERING**! Nothing, for example, has been more common throughout London than to have the pipes stopt by cels, fish, and amphibious animals, or to see in a glass of water brought to table live shrimps, and other water insects, sometimes in great numbers. Now this, to say the least of it, is highly disgusting and nauseous! Complaints have been made in vain to the committees of the old companies, although nothing could have been more easy than to have caused the water to pass through filters before it entered the reservoirs and pipes.

At this point then I earnestly advise the public to make their stand, and to prefer and use none but the water of that company which shall condescend to adopt suitable studied contrivances by which to cleanse it from gross impurities. It is the only process which London water requires, and it is very hard that these companies will not perform the single task for the public which is in their power, in return for the liberal patronage conferred upon them.

CIVIS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine,

SIR,

I DID hope that we at length had arrived at that era, that our old laws respecting

respecting trades and professions, if not repealed, would have remained a dead letter on our statute book; but I find, from the parliamentary reports, that attempts are making to more rigidly enforce the Acts of the 5th Queen Elizabeth; at any rate, a motion has been made to that effect, and a committee of the House of Commons has been appointed to inquire into the same. I therefore would have all those who live in small towns, and do not find the trade they were brought up to sufficient to keep their family, to be on the alert; for without going through the regular routine of an apprenticeship, it appears, they will be allowed the privilege of twirling their thumbs, and thinking, that if they only might use their talents and industry, they might honourably extend their means of promoting the comforts of their families.

The motion met with much opposition from several liberal and enlightened members, which I trust will be renewed at every stage; and I seriously hope that the remarks I am now going to make, will stimulate all that are not narrow-minded and selfish, to request their representatives to repeal, if they alter at all, the old-fashioned Act alluded to; which will not allow any one to exercise his abilities, ingenuity, and industry, or employ any one else in his behalf, in any trade, without he has been lawfully bound an apprentice for seven years; which compels all tradespeople to employ, to every three apprentices, one journeyman; and which also gives to every person the right of compelling any one, under certain conditions, to be his apprentice, with power to justices to imprison on refusal. Our courts of justice have very properly, in all cases, given as favourable decisions as they well could to the liberty of the subject; which has been the means of many an honest individual continuing to enjoy the fruits of his talents and industry; which the law, if rigidly enforced, would have prevented.

In the infancy of professions and trades, it might be policy in our ancestors to secure, by such laws, the exclusive use of their respective professions; but at this time, when the arts and sciences have been rendered subservient to most trades and professions; when knowledge and experience have been more extended through every gradation of society; and time itself has rendered familiar those hidden mysteries, which form the basis of all trades, such laws cannot possibly be longer of any use to the security of

that fame, by which this nation stands so peculiarly unrivalled.

I consider that seven years' servitude does not necessarily qualify a person, and always render him capable of pursuing a profession, with credit to himself, and advantage to the public; it depending more on the capacity and assiduity of the individual, than the time he has employed. I consider that, at the age when apprentices are bound, they cannot always form a proper opinion whether their capacity, health, &c. are congenial to such employments. How often does the development of other faculties, change of health, accidental change of circumstances, render absolutely necessary for the better support of a family, a change of business?

A slight perusal of our Biographical Dictionaries, would convince every reflecting mind, I should think, of the injurious effect of such laws; but from the advocates of such measures, I expect but little information, and less liberality. How many individuals, without the routine of apprenticeship, have made great improvements in many branches; and I flatter myself it is more owing to the liberty of freely exerting their talents, that we are so eminently superior to other nations, than to any other cause whatever. From the many instances that might be brought forward, I beg leave to mention a few particulars. The present practice of surgery owes its origin to Mr. J. Hunter, who was originally a carpenter. Sir R. Arkwright, originally a penny-barber, invented the machines for spinning cotton. The celebrated Mr. J. Baskerville, a name so dear to science and to learning, was not brought up to any trade, kept a school some time at Birmingham, then commenced japanner, which he brought to great perfection; and as his active mind was free and unshackled, he made great improvement in the casting of types, which are much admired for their elegance and beauty. William Caslon served his time to the engraving of gun-barrels; but from his ingenuity was made letter-founder to the king. If injudicious laws, the offspring of grovelling, stupid ideas, had prevented these and many other worthy characters from exercising their talents, because they had not been bound to a seven years apprenticeship to their respective trades, or from employing any one else, how many comforts and advantages we now enjoy, would have sunk silently with them to the tomb!

The greatest stimulant to useful and noble

noble employments, is the free exercise of the talents and industry mankind possess; it is this ever-animating principle which produces new ideas and new inventions; it is the free exercise of them to individual profit, that brings all to perfection; but if our hands are to be shackled, by what I conceive injudicious laws, what motive will induce mankind to benefit society by his discoveries?

Warwick, May 24.

W. G.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

NO one can pass along the streets of this vast metropolis without being assailed by the plaintive cries of the children of the numerous mendicants who infest them; and that heart must be callous to every impression of christian charity, which does not experience a pang at the spectacle of so many helpless infants destitute of cloathing to shield them from the battering storm, without a morsel to alleviate the pressing calls of hunger, and fostered in the arms of wretchedness and vice.

It is to the condition of these innocents that I am induced to crave the attention, and solicit the assistance, of those noble and generous minds, whose hands are ever ready to dispense to the poor a portion of those blessings which heaven has showered down upon them, and who advocate the cause of Christianity by the practice of its chiefest virtue, CHARITY.

Amongst the numerous institutions for the relief of various classes of the poor, there is not one which fully embraces the object now before us. It is therefore very desirable that a new structure should be reared, designed to receive, at a very early age, the children of beggars; and, by proper nurture and suitable education, fit them to become, in riper years, useful and industrious members of society.

Although the benefits of such an establishment should be diffused as extensively as possible, yet some discrimination would be needful to guard against imposition, and the admission of improper subjects. For it is a lamentable fact, that a great proportion of the parents of such children are hardened in depravity, and destitute of the common feelings of nature. Ignorant, or violators of the obligations of religion and morality; they instruct the infant lips to utter lies and blasphemy, and stretch forth their little hands to cruelty and plunder. The offspring of such should, if possible, be rescued from destruction; whilst those pa-

rents, whose poverty has arisen from misfortune rather than from vice, would find a refuge for their helpless and half-famished babes.

The funds requisite for an institution of this nature would be considerable. Not only must a spacious building be erected, but a large number of nurses and tutors would also be necessary. To accomplish the first, I am willing to flatter myself liberal donations would be afforded; and for the support of the latter, and the general expences, adequate annual contributions might reasonably be hoped for. The nurses should be selected from the deserving and industrious poor; and tutors competent to impart sufficient instruction, would readily be obtained from the schools of Dr. Bell or Lancaster.

The management of the undertaking would be entrusted to a board of governors; and no doubt can be entertained but zealous assistance would be rendered by the truly charitable, whose leisure would admit of their becoming active patrons.

B. D.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN the course of the present summer, (1711) Swift's thoughts were engaged on the project stated by him in the well-known letter subsequently published and addressed to the Earl of Oxford. "I am proposing," says he, (June 22) "to my lord, to erect a society or academy for correcting and settling our language, that we may not perpetually be changing as we do. He enters mightily into it." It is probable, however, that Lord Oxford deemed it, as it really was, a visionary scheme; though, in compliance with Swift's humour, he might seem to give it some encouragement; for during the whole term of his administration, no step was taken towards it. The writings of Addison, Bolingbroke, and Swift himself, which are now just as intelligible as they were a century ago, sufficiently prove that the English language had, in the reign of Queen Anne, arrived at that stage, and had attained to that standard of refinement, which precludes the hazard of change; and the undoubted improvements which have since been made in point of correctness, are such as could derive no additional weight from the decisions of an academy; which, if right, would be superfluous; if wrong, injurious. But to return from this digression.

In his letter of June 30, Swift professes to sigh at the recollection of Laracor,

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"All the days I have passed here have been dirt to those. I have been gaining enemies by the score, and friends by the couples, which is against the rules of wisdom, because they say one enemy can do more hurt than ten friends can do good; but I have had my revenge at least, if I get nothing else, and so let fate govern." This is the language, not of reason but of passion, embittered by rancour. "Remember," he adds, "if I am used ill and ungratefully, as I have formerly been, it is what I am prepared for, and shall not wonder at it. Yet I am now envied and thought in high favour, and have every day numbers of considerable men teasing me to solicit for them; and the ministry all use me perfectly well, and all that know them say they love me. Yet I can count upon nothing." When we hear Swift charging in these harsh terms the late ministers with ingratitude, one would wish to be informed what were the nature and extent of the obligations he had conferred upon them.

On conversing with Lord Oxford upon the subject of the first-fruits, Swift took occasion to declare that he would not, for a thousand pounds, any body but his lordship had got them to Ireland, who had got them for England too. Oxford, who was accounted negligent in money concerns, bid him consider what a thousand pounds was. Swift said, he would have him to know he valued a thousand pounds as little as his lordship valued a million. This ostentation of disinterestedness, was a bravado that had better been spared. It might, unfortunately for him, obtain some credit. He appears to have been long kept in an awkward and anxious state of suspense. "Lord Keeper told me," says he, (July 17) "some months ago, he would give me a living when I pleased, but I told him I would not take any from him; I know nothing of getting any thing here, and if they would give me leave, I would come over just now." The best crown livings are not in the gift of the chancellor, and this is the language of a man too proud to accept of small favours. On this very day he had dined with the Earl of Oxford, and had taken an opportunity, as he mentions, "to speak to him of the queen." But the minister cut him short with the French proverb, "*Laissez faire à Don Antoine.*" This, however, was a virtual acknowledgment of difficulty. The queen usually resided, during the summer months, at Windsor, where

Swift often repaired with the ministers, Oxford and St. John. But it does not appear that the slightest notice was taken of him by her majesty. (July 29) He writes, "I was at court to-day; I generally am acquainted with about thirty in the drawing room, and am so proud I make all the lords come up to me. (August 6) "Lord Treasurer and the Secretary thought to mortify me, for they told me they had been talking a great deal of me to-day to the queen, and she said she had never heard of me;" upon which, Swift smartly replied, "that was their fault and not hers." The design of mortifying Swift's vanity is much easier of credence, than the pretended declaration of the queen.

(August 9) "Lord Treasurer stole here last night: I just drank a dish of chocolate with him. I fancy I shall have reason to be angry with him very soon; but what care I? I believe I shall die with ministries in my debt." The jealousies which had arisen by this time, between Oxford and St. John, could no longer be concealed from those who had access to both. "Do you know," says Swift, (August 15) that I have ventured all my credit with these great ministers, to clear some misunderstanding between them; and if there be no breach, I ought to have the merit of it. It is a plaguy ticklish piece of work, and a man hazards losing both sides." Here is another amusing proof of the excessive value Swift put upon his own services. Others, no doubt, exerted their efforts; but his are all the merits yet. The motives which prevented these ministers from coming to an open rupture, would no doubt have had much the same weight, whether Swift were in England or in Ireland. But they indulged him in his freedoms, availed themselves of his talents, and condescended, even when they disapproved, to hear him patiently.

On the 17th of August he dined, for the first time, at the Lord Treasurer's, with Mrs. Masham, who had supplanted the Duchess of Marlborough in the queen's good graces, and had been the chief instrument in effecting the late changes. "She was used," says he, "with mighty kindness and respect, like a favourite." But he concludes his letter with repeating, "that he had enough of courts, and wished he were at Laracon; and if he could come away with honour this moment, he would." At the close of this month, his apprehensions were anew excited. "The Whigs whisper, that

that our new ministry differ among themselves, and they begin to talk out Mr. Secretary. They have some reasons for their whispers, although I thought it was a great secret. I do not much like the posture of things—burn all politics!" The unexpected and singular appointment of the Bishop of Bristol, (Robinson) to be Lord Privy Seal, an office which had not, from time immemorial, been filled by a churchman, took place at this period; and amid all his fears and forebodings, Swift seems to have been not a little pleased with it. A gleam of grandeur opened perhaps upon his mind. "All the friends of the ministry," says he, "are extreme glad, and the clergy above the rest. The Whigs will fret to death to see a civil employment given to a clergyman. It was a very handsome thing in my Lord Treasurer, and will bind the church to him for ever."

Swift however would, in this stage of his political progress, have willingly accepted Irish preferment. Having received, a short time since, a letter from the Archbishop of Dublin, in which his Grace mentioned, that he would shortly write to him something about himself; "it looked," says Swift, "as if he intended something for me. At last, out it comes, and consists of two parts. First, he advises me to strike in for some preferment, now I have friends; and secondly, he advises me, since I have parts and learning, and a happy pen, to think of some new subject in divinity not handled by others, which I should manage better than any body.—A rare spark this with a p—, but I shall answer him as rarely." It must be owned, that Swift was under slender obligation for such friendship as this, and beyond this it was now clear that he had nothing to expect from the archbishop. The truth is, that this ambitious old man was looking eagerly up to the primacy; Dr. Marsh, who filled the see of Armagh, being in a state of great decay. But the ministers lately appointed, were not considered as firm in office, and in case of a change at court, the promotion of Swift, by the archbishop, would not have been easily forgotten or forgiven.

Sept. 15, Swift expresses his wish that Mrs. Masham would return to Windsor, for the Duchess of Somerset was thought to gain ground daily. Like all weak persons, the queen, from her excessive jealousy of being governed, only became the more easy dupe: and she refused to repose, in ministers of her own choosing,

that confidence which was essential to their stability, and placed it where it could only be acquired and maintained by artifice, insinuation, and flattery; and in listening to the alternate adulation of her intriguing favorites, she fancied she was balancing parties and displaying her impartiality.

The negotiation with France, though still clandestinely conducted, was by this time far advanced. Sept. 28, Swift says, "We have already settled all things with France, and very much to the honour and advantage of England—all this news is a mighty secret.—The Earl of Strafford is to go soon to Holland, and let them know what we have been doing, and then there will be the devil and all to pay; but we'll make them swallow it with a p—". Such were the politics adopted by the Earl of Oxford, and approved by Swift. Can it be wondered at that the memory of this nobleman's administration, both at home and abroad, is still held in execration?

The odious malignity of Swift shows itself in nothing more than in the meanness of his revenge on the most obscure and defenceless enemies. Oct. 10, he expresses himself as follows: "A rogue that writes a newspaper, called, 'The Protestant Post Boy,' has reflected on *me* in one of his papers; but the secretary has taken him up, and he shall have a squeeze extraordinary. He says, 'that an ambitious Tantivy, missing of his towering hopes of preferment in Ireland, is come over to vent his spleen on the late ministry,' &c. —I'll *tantivy* him with a vengeance." Perhaps his vengeance would not have been so strongly excited if the fact had not been so truly stated; and if we advert to the boundless licence which the political polemics of Swift exhibit, it will be difficult to suppress our emotions of astonishment and indignation.

In a confidential conversation with Mr. Secretary St. John, about this time, Swift boasted that he had gone between him and Lord Treasurer often, and told each of them what he had said to the other.—Adding, "that he knew all along that this proceeding of his was the surest way to send him back to his willows in Ireland; but that he regarded it not, provided he could do the kingdom service in keeping them well together;" and reminding him "how often he had told Lord Treasurer, Lord Keeper, and him together, that all things depended on their union." St. John was in a rage, and swore "he will be upon a better foot or none at all;"

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"and I do not see," says Swift, "how they can well want him, (that is, do without him) at this juncture. I hope to find a way of settling this matter. I act an honest part that will bring me neither profit nor praise." It may seem invidious to call in question upon this occasion his title to that dignified elevation of mind which he thus challenges. But supposing him really reluctant to return to his willows, and secretly cherishing high and aspiring hopes, what other part could he act than this? If all things depended upon the union of the ministers, what praise was due to Swift for his earnest and frequent exhortations to concord individually or collectively?

In a few days after this he thus speaks of the Lord Treasurer: "The man is bewitched. He desires to see me, and I'll maul him, but he will not value it a rush. I am half weary of them all. I often burst out into these thoughts, and will certainly steal away as soon as I decently can. I have many friends and many enemies, and the last are more constant in their nature. I have no shuddering at all to think of retiring to my old circumstances if you can be easy, but I will always live in Ireland as I did the last time. I will not hunt for dinners there, nor converse with more than a very few." In this desponding humour, apprehending the ministry to be on the eve of dissolution, and his enemies to be once more coming into power, he felt perhaps even anxious to return to the remote and obscure shades of Laracor. But his prospects soon brightened up. Towards the close of this year he was assiduously employed in compiling his famous pamphlet, styled, "The Conduct of the Allies." "The ministry," says he, (Oct. 30,) "reckon it will do abundance of good, and open the eyes of the nation, who are half-bewitched against a peace. Few of this generation can remember any thing but war and taxes, and they think it is as it should be; whereas 'tis certain we are the most undone people in Europe, as I am afraid I shall make appear beyond all contradiction." He complains however of their delays in furnishing him with the necessary materials, and styles the Lord Treasurer "the greatest procrastinator in the world." Though he looked up to Oxford as his patron, his admiration of St. John often breaks out. "I think Mr. St. John," says he, (Nov. 3,) "the greatest young man I ever knew; wit, capacity, beauty, quickness of apprehension, good

learning, and an excellent taste; the best orator in the House of Commons, admirable conversation, good nature, good manners, generous, and a despiser of money." This was the man whom Oxford, in little more than a twelvemonth, had the art to convert from a zealous friend to an inveterate adversary. The strong tie of interest nevertheless compelled them to act together, and outward appearances were tolerably preserved.

Swift's fits of elation and despondency followed each other in rapid succession. In a paroxysm of the former, (November 6) he says, concerning his friend, Dr. Sterne, Dean of St. Patrick, at whose hospitable mansion Stella and her companion passed much of their time, "I design to write to the dean one of these days, but I can never find time nor what to say. I will think of something, but if * * * were not in Ireland I believe seriously I should not think of the place twice a year. Nothing there ever makes the subject of talk in any company where I am." On the 10th of the same month he says "If you must have it, something is to be published of great moment, and three or four great people are to see there are no mistakes in point of fact." (Nov. 24) "The pamphlet which has cost me so much time and trouble will be published in three or four days." (27th.) "The pamphlet is published; Lord Treasurer had one by him on the table." (28th.) "The pamphlet begins to make a noise: I was asked by several, whether I had seen it; and they spoke of it as something very extraordinary." This tract is indeed by far the most valuable of all Swift's political productions; it contains a clear and able statement of facts, and possesses the incalculable advantage of being written on the side of truth, justice, and humanity. The Whigs had undoubtedly prolonged the war long after the necessity, and even the policy of it had ceased, and they were still engaged in very unjustifiable machinations against the peace; which, with ill directed efforts, Oxford was too eagerly and anxiously courting. Very observable it is, that this wonder-working pamphlet did not extend to an hundred pages; a memorable proof how much sense and information may be contained in a narrow compass. In a few weeks, eleven thousand copies were sold, a thing at that time unprecedented in literary history, and rarely, if ever, equalled since. Swift was now at the summit of his fame.

For the Monthly Magazine.

THE extensive plantations and preparations made, or making, on the Crown Land, to the north of the New Road, Mary-le-bone, called MARY-LE-BONE PARK, and the passing of an Act of Parliament for the GRAND NEW STREET from the proposed Park to Charing Cross, having attracted the general attention of the public, we submit to our readers so much of the accepted Plan of Mr. JOHN NASH, Architect, as will convey a clear idea of the intended improvements.

APPROVED REPORT of MR. JOHN NASH relative to IMPROVEMENTS in MARY-LE-BONE PARK, and to the GRAND NEW STREET from thence to CHARING CROSS.

MARY-LE-BONE PARK lies on the north-west boundary of the town, abutting south on the New Road from Paddington to Islington, and part of it advances southward of the New Road to the ends of Portland-place, Harley-street, and Portland Road, all which parts of the town have long since been built upon to the southern boundary of Mary-le-bone Park. The northern boundary lies open to Hampstead and Highgate; and, great as the speculations in building are, the period must be very remote when Mary-le-bone Park shall be enclosed on its northern side. The houses forming the streets abutting on the southern boundary of Mary-le-bone Park, such as Baker-street, Nottingham-street, Nottingham-place, High-street, Devonshire-place, Harley-street, and Portland-place, are of the general class of houses occupied by the gentry of the metropolis. Portland-place is the most magnificent street in London; and, in point of breadth, Devonshire-place and Baker-street are next in rank.

The artificial causes of the extension of London are the speculations of builders, encouraged and promoted by merchants dealing in the materials of building, and attorneys with monied clients facilitating, and indeed putting in motion, the whole system, by disposing of their clients money in premature mortgages, the sale of improved ground-rents, and by numerous other devices, by which their clients make an advantageous use of their money, and the attorneys create to themselves a lucrative business from the agreements, assignments, leases, mortgages, bonds, and other instruments of law, which become necessary throughout such complicated and intricate transactions. It is not necessary for the present pur-

pose to enumerate the bad consequences and pernicious effects which arise from such an unnatural and forced enlargement of the town, further than to observe, that it is the interest of those concerned in such buildings that they should be of as little cost as possible, preserving an attractive exterior, which Parker's stucco, coloured bricks, and balconies, accomplish; and a fashionable arrangement of rooms on the principal floors, embellished by the paper-hanger, and a few flimsy marble chimney-pieces, are the attractions of the interior. These are sufficient allurements to the public, and ensure the sale of the houses, which is the ultimate object of the builders, and to this finery every thing out of sight is sacrificed, or is no further an object of attention, than that no defects in the constructive and substantial parts shall make their appearance while the houses are on sale.

The principles on which this Report, and the designs accompanying it, are formed, and the objects proposed to be obtained, are, that MARY-LE-BONE PARK shall be made to contribute to the healthfulness, beauty, and advantage, of that quarter of the metropolis; that the houses and buildings to be erected shall be of that useful description, and permanent construction, and possess such local advantages, as shall be likely to assure a great augmentation of revenue to the Crown at the expiration of the leases; that the attraction of open space, free air, and the scenery of nature, with the means and invitation of exercise on horseback, on foot, and in carriages, shall be preserved or created in Mary-le-bone Park, as allurements and motives for the wealthy part of the public to establish themselves there; and that the advantages which the circumstances of the situation itself present shall be improved and advanced; and that markets, and conveniences essential to the comforts of life, shall be placed in situations, and under such circumstances, as may induce tradesmen to settle there.

It is proposed that the two principal entrances into Mary-le-bone Park shall be Portland-place and Baker-street; that Portland-place shall be continued in the present direction, and of the same width, for the length of fifty yards northwards into Mary-le-bone Park; that Baker-street (widened to the same breadth as Portland-place) shall also be continued northward to the same distance, and that the extreme ends of those streets shall be united by a cross street. The whole

whole area enclosed by those streets (which will contain a space considerably larger than St. James's and the Green Parks put together) is proposed to be laid out and planted as a Park, and appropriated to houses of the first magnificence, for which reason there will be no other access to them but Portland-place, Baker-street, and a street opposite Devonshire-place; and to disguise the appearance, and to prevent the impression of having crossed the New Road, it is proposed that the field immediately adjoining the end of Portland-place, together with the like quantity of the field beyond the New Road, shall be converted into a LARGE CIRCUS, the intervention of the Plantation in the Area, within the railing of which Circus, and the continuation of the street all round, will effectually connect Portland-place with Mary-le-bone Park, without producing the least sensation of having crossed the New Road. This Circus will enclose an area equal to that of Lincoln's-inn-fields, and be in unison with the magnificent scale of Portland-place.

In the centre of the Park, on the summit of the rising ground from which it falls on every side, it is proposed to erect ANOTHER CIRCUS, with the fronts of the houses looking externally over the Park which surrounds it; and round the Circus so formed, to make a circular road, separated only from the Park by a ha-ha, or sunk fence, such as divides Kensington Gardens from Hyde Park; the circumference of the road will be 3-4ths of a mile. Within the external curve of houses an inner Circus is proposed to be formed, of equal magnitude with that proposed at the end of Portland-place. The Park may be embellished with a lake of water in the form of a river, equal in magnitude to the Serpentine River in Hyde Park, the shape of which, by the declination of the varying surface of the ground, will assume the form shown in the plan.

At the upper part of the Park it is proposed to make a CANAL or Basin of Water, of the length and breadth of that in St. James's Park, and round the sides of the Canal to form THREE TERRACES of gravel, the upper terrace being the street, with easy slopes of turf between, and rows of trees regularly planted, forming avenues to the terraces. The canal or basin to be surrounded by a stone balustrade, and fed from the spring on Primrose-hill, through an ornamental fountain erected in the centre of the canal;

those promenades, and that style of decoration, will be novelties to the metropolis, and the houses which surround the terraces will also participate in the scenery of the parks behind them. A SQUARE is also proposed to be built on the south side of the Park, immediately beyond the New Road, of the size of Russell-square (the largest in London) with a street at each end, of the same breadth as Portland-place, leading to it. The houses on the north side of this square and street will enjoy the scenery of the Park, as will also the two great streets which surround the middle park.

The houses before described, and the park which they enclose, are situated in the middle of Mary-le-bone Park, and occupy 250 acres, leaving 260 acres round them, which it is proposed to appropriate in the following manner. A circular road to be made round the boundary, leaving a breadth of 120 feet next the boundary line for buildings; the road to be 50 feet wide, and the remaining ground in front of the road to be laid out and planted as lawns or parks; the road to be separated from the scenery only by a sunk fence, as before described, affording to the houses that may be built on the ground between the road and the boundary line views over those lawns or parks; and it is presumed, that those who are tempted to build or purchase houses by the sides of the dusty roads at the outlets of the town, for the sake of looking over fields or gardens, often naked and without trees, with the continual apprehension of those fields and gardens being also covered with buildings, and their prospects destroyed, will prefer to establish themselves by the side of a road faced with such dressed scenery as it is proposed to make round Mary-le-bone Park, and which will be continually improving as the plantations flourish, and of the view of which their houses cannot be deprived. At the westernmost part of the circular road, the ground to be planted is so broad as to admit of two crescents of houses, each fronting the most beautiful part of the scenery, each crescent having a sort of park of its own in front, and the water which adorns it full of variety; besides the beauties of such a road and scenery, it will form a ride or drive, three miles in length, (besides the circular road in the interior of the Park before described,) a circumstance which none of the old Parks possess; and when all those attractions and advantages are considered, a reason-

able hope may be entertained that the great and opulent will settle here in preference to the present favoured spots in the vicinity of the old Parks, particularly if the grand approach from the houses of parliament, courts of law, and state offices in Westminster, to Portland-place, herein-after recommended, should ever be accomplished; for then Mary-le-bone Park will be brought as near by distance, and nearer by time, to those places of constant resort, as either Hyde Park or Grosvenor-place, and the grandeur of the access, and the vicinity of the great, will all be additional inducements to the wealthy who seek for residences where there is country scenery, to establish themselves on the sides of the circular road.

The interior and exterior Parks are proposed to be let in parcels, of from four to twenty acres, for the purpose of building VILLAS, and so planted that no villa should see any other, but each should appear to possess the whole of the Park; and that the streets of houses which overlook the Park should not see the Villas, nor one street of houses overlook those of another street.

After having thus transferred to Mary-le-bone Park the allurements which are the obvious causes of the preference given to the favourite spots of residence in the neighbourhood of the Parks, and to other favourite situations on the skirts of the town, it remains to consider and take advantage of the local circumstances favourable to improvement presented by the place itself. The first of these is the INTENDED NAVIGATION between the Grand Junction Canal at Paddington, and the River Thames below London Bridge, by the extension of that canal at the back of the town through Islington, to the Thames, below London Bridge, a subscription for which having been entered into, an Act has been obtained. The line of that canal will be across the ground of Mary-le-bone Park, in a north-easterly direction; and it is proposed to take advantage of that canal in the formation and supply of the ornamental water which is to embellish the Parks, and to carry a lateral cut, just before it leaves Mary-le-bone, in the direction and nearly as far as the New Road, a few yards to the east of the point where Portland Road enters the New Road, at which place the proposed lateral cut will terminate in a large basin.

The advantages of this cut are obvi-

ous; it will bring the produce of the country, and the articles which the sea and Thames supply, at a cheaper rate to the most central situation of that populous neighbourhood, and round which basin it is proposed to establish a market, as large as Covent Garden market, for the supply of vegetables; also a hay and straw market, as large as that at the end of Piccadilly; a corn market, and corn exchange, as in the city; coal wharfs and coal exchange; a meat and poultry market, and butter and eggs market, on extensive scales; all of which will be supplied by the easy and cheap means of water carriage. On the sides of this branch of the canal will be established wharfs for timber, lime, stone, manure, &c. and on each side a row of houses for those employed in the commerce of the canal. By this cut all the conveniences of life will be brought home to the doors of those who establish themselves on the lands of Mary-le-bone Park, and the revenue arising to the crown from property so circumstanced, will not only be great but permanent, the sources from which it arises being identified with the comforts and necessities of the public.

The NEW STREET direct from Charing-cross to Mary-le-bone Park, would be of such advantage to the crown lands of Mary-le-bone Park, by the additional value it would give to that property, as alone to justify the crown in carrying it into execution, and of such advantage to the nobility and gentry occupying the principal houses in the west and north-west quarters of the town, in their communication with the houses of parliament, the courts of law, the treasury, admiralty, and other public offices in the lower parts of Westminster, that I have considered it under three distinct heads: its utility to the public; beauty to the metropolis; and the practicability of the measure; and have drawn a plan showing the course of the street proposed, and its connection with the adjoining streets.

In considering the arrangement of the streets and squares of the west and north-west quarters of the town, it will be seen, that northwards of Oxford-street, the principal streets and squares are situated west of Portland-place; and that between Oxford-street and Piccadilly, the line of separation between the habitations of the first classes of society, and those of the inferior classes, is Swallow-street; and that if St. Alban's-street should be continued northward into Piccadilly, such a street

a street would make the like separation of the houses of the different classes of society lying between Piccadilly and Pall-Mall, excepting only those on the west side of St. James's market.

The street, therefore, which is here recommended, begins at Charing-cross, and terminates in Portland-place; and Portland-place, being the widest street in London, is taken as a model for the breadth of such new street. Pall-Mall must be always one of the inlets to the west end of the town, on account of Carlton House, and other magnificent houses which it contains, and the Palace and Cleveland-row at the extremity of it; and the club-houses in St. James's-street, and the superb residences on the east side of the Green Park. It is proposed therefore that Pall-Mall shall be continued eastward, of the full width of its broadest part, until it intersects the Hay-market on one side, and Cockspur-street on the other, at which place the street will be then of that ample breadth it should be, for the passage of the concourse of people coming from every part of the metropolis, all of whom must meet at that place in their way to and from the public offices, courts of law, and houses of parliament.

From *Carlton-house* it is proposed to carry the new street at right angles with Pall-Mall into Piccadilly, the west side of St. Alban's-street forming one side of it, out of which Charles-street will run as it now does, into St. James's-square; and it is proposed to continue Charles-street eastward until it intersects the Hay-market. By this arrangement the Opera-house will be insulated, and stand in the middle of a large area formed by Pall-Mall on the south, Charles-street (continued) on the north, St. Alban's-street on the west, and the Hay-market on the east side. King-street, leading to St. James's-square, is now on the same line, and of the same breadth as Charles-street on the opposite side of the square; and if King-street be continued and opened into St. James's-street, King-street and Charles-street will form a vista, and handsome communication between St. James's-street and the Hay-market, parallel with Pall-Mall, and improve the outlet from St. James's-square; and if it should be thought advisable to take down one side of Jermyn-street, and widen it, another good communication would be formed from the proposed new street, into St. James's-street, Ar-

lington-street, and the upper part of Piccadilly.

It will be seen by the plan, that there would be no opening on the east side of the new street all the way from the Opera-house to Piccadilly, and that the footpath constantly would be uninterrupted by crossings; and the inferior houses, and the traffic of the Hay-market, would be cut off from any communication with the new street.

The point where the proposed street would enter Piccadilly, is *half way between Air-street and the end of Titchborne-street*, from which point it is proposed that the new street shall be continued in a straight line into Oxford-street, entering Oxford-street at the point where King-street and Swallow-street unite; this line of the street will stand in an oblique position to that of Piccadilly to Pall-Mall; and to disguise the deviation from a straight line, it is proposed to form a small circus where the oblique lines meet in Piccadilly, and to place a column, or other public monument, in the centre; at the same time that the obliquity of the lines of street is concealed, the situation will be most eligible for a public monument, as it will interrupt the view, and arrest the attention of all who pass along those streets of general intercourse; it will also contribute to the beauty of that part of the new communication from Carlton-house; it will be a central object terminating that vista, at the same time that Carlton-house will terminate the same vista from the opposite end.

Between Piccadilly and Oxford-street it will be necessary to form a SMALL SQUARE, in order to avoid Golden-square, the area of which small square will afford a site for a theatre, or any other public building, to which its central situation will be peculiarly applicable, and round which building the street is proposed to continue of its full breadth; this break in the straight line will make the remaining street less oblique, and avoid the necessity of purchasing any of the houses which form Golden-square.

From the west side of this length of new street will diverge New Burlington-street, leading to the respectable houses in Saville-row, Old Burlington and Clifford-streets; next, Conduit-street, leading through Bruton-street into Berkeley-square; then, Hanover-street, and Princes-street, leading into Hanover-square; and it is proposed that none of the

the smaller streets on the west side shall open into the new street, except Vigo-lane, all the rest having access to them from that part of Swallow-street which remains, and through Swallow-street, into Piccadilly. On the east side, the only streets which will necessarily enter this street will be Brewer-street, as a continuation of Vigo-lane, Silver-street, Marlborough-street, and Argyle-street; thus in the whole extent from Piccadilly to Oxford-street there will be but four crossings on either side of the street, and carts and drays can carry on their traffic by means of the back streets, without interfering with the principal street. It will also be seen by the plan, that the whole communication from *Charing-Cross to Oxford-street*, will be a boundary and complete separation between the streets and squares occupied by the nobility and gentry, and the narrow streets and meaner houses occupied by mechanics and the trading part of the community.

A street so formed, of such ample breadth, and so circumstanced, being the nearest and most commodious approach from every part of the best inhabited quarters of the West and North-west ends of the town to Charing-cross, will be used by every one who has any thing to do with Westminster-hall, the Houses of Parliament, Treasury, Admiralty, or any other of the public offices in their vicinity; and shops appropriated to articles of taste and fashion will, when this new street shall become the great thoroughfare, range themselves along it, and the stream of fashion be diverted to a new street, where the footpath will be 15 feet wide, instead of 7 feet, and the carriage way double the width of that in Bond-street, and where there will be room for all the fashionable shops to be assembled in one street; and if the foot-pavements were to be covered by a LIGHT COLONNADE, surmounted by a balustrade, those who have daily intercourse with the public establishments in Westminster, may go two-thirds of the way on foot under cover, and those who have nothing to do but walk about and amuse themselves, may do so every day in the week, instead of being frequently confined many days together to their houses by rain; and such a covered colonnade would be of peculiar convenience to those who require daily exercise. The balustrades over the colonnades will form balconies to the lodging-rooms over the shops, from which the occupiers of the lodgings can see and con-

verse with those passing in the carriages underneath, and which will add to the gaiety of the scene, and induce single men, and others, who only visit town occasionally, to give a preference to such lodgings.

Those who may fear that the shops under colonnades would be dark and gloomy, are requested to consider the great width (120 feet) of the street, and that the Mezzanines between the shops and lodging-rooms, necessary for the sleeping apartments of the proprietors of the shops, will make the colonnades very lofty; and that if small areas are made in the flats over the colonnade, immediately above the shop windows, and the projecting part of the windows roofed with glass, the articles in those windows having a light immediately over them, such shops will be better lighted, and have a more brilliant effect, than by light received in the ordinary way; and those who may suppose that the pillars to support the colonnade may become nuisances, are requested to consider that they are not proposed to be square pillars, or piers, but round columns, the receding form of which will preclude any shelter to those who may be disposed to commit nuisances against them; and that they will be so far apart, and so small in diameter, that they will be no impediment to the return of any one pressed from the foot-pavement to the carriage-way, and that even such accidents, from a pavement 15 feet wide, are scarcely ever liable to happen.

The proposed street is described as entering Oxford-street at the point of junction of Swallow-street with King-street; and if Portland-place were elongated until it should intersect Oxford-street, it would be exactly opposite that point of junction. Foley-house is immediately to be pulled down, and Portland place continued through Foley-house gardens, to their southern extremity, and this survey proposes to extend that continuation until it shall enter Oxford-street.

The magnificent squares and streets north of Oxford-street are so numerous and extensive, that they form the largest portion of the fashionable part of the town; but for want of direct and suitable approaches, it has been always considered as a distant quarter; it is not yet forgot that Oxford-street was once one of the turnpike-roads forming the boundary of the town; and the buildings even now retain something of the appearance of houses seen by the sides of roads immediately

diately round the metropolis. Crossing Oxford-street has always been a fashionable objection to the residences north of Oxford-street; to do away that impression it is proposed, that where the continuation of Portland-place with Oxford-street unites with the new street intended from Oxford-street to Piccadilly, namely, at the end of Swallow-street, a CIRCUS should be formed, Oxford-street crossing it from east to west, and the new street from south to north; in the centre of which CIRCUS, if a public monument were placed, as before described, for the crossing of Piccadilly, and the same colonnade and shops be continued round such circus, as recommended for the sides of the new street, the sensation of having passed Oxford-street will be entirely done away, and the two divisions of the town insensibly united in the best manner possible.

There is no direct way from the end of Bond-street to the principal streets north of Oxford-road, which strengthens the impression of those two divisions of the town being distinct and separate; but Portland-place will form one continued street from Charing-cross, intersecting many of the principal streets north of Oxford-street at right angles, and afford the nearest and best communication from Charing-cross, and the lower parts of Westminster, to every part of that magnificent and extensive neighbourhood; and if the utility of such a street to that part of the parish of Mary-le-bone would be so great, the advantage of it to the crown lands of Mary-le-bone Park would be incalculable; no part of the unbuilt ground surrounding the town would have so good or so direct an approach; and in the future enlargement of the town, the north-west part of Mary-le-bone must have a preference to every other situation. By the straight direction of this street, Mary-le-bone Park is brought nearer the Houses of Parliament, Courts of Law, the Treasury, Admiralty, &c. than many other parts of the town, in the highest request of fashion; it is within 170 yards as near as the nearest part of Grosvenor-place, and half a mile nearer than the lower end of that street; it is within 80 yards as near as the west side of Grosvenor-square, and 70 yards nearer than the nearest end of Upper Brook-street, and 300 yards nearer than the upper end of Upper Grosvenor-street; it is within 90 yards as near as Stanhope-street; it is more than one-third of a mile nearer than Portman-square or Manchester-

square; it is three quarters of a mile nearer than the upper end of Park-lane, Cumberland-place, &c. and, incredible as it may appear, it will be only 50 yards further to Mary-le-bone Park, at the extreme end of Portland-place, than it is by the present circuitous route to the entrance of Cavendish-square, and 50 yards nearer than it is to the north side of that square. Such are the advantages of a direct street; and if, as the late surveyor-general observes, "distance is best measured by time," Mary-le-bone Park, being without the impediments and interruptions of turning corners and crossing streets, will be nearer to the Houses of Parliament, courts of law, and public offices, than four parts out of five of the principal residences in the west and north-west ends of the town.

Such are the advantages, and such will be the utility, of the street proposed. The beauty of the town, it is presumed, would be advanced by a street of such magnificent dimensions: by the COLONNADES and BALUSTRADES which will adorn its sides; by insulating the public building of the Opera; by the effect of the monuments in the centre of the crossing streets; by the Vista between Carlton House and Piccadilly, terminated by a public monument at one end, and by the palace of Carlton House at the other; every length of street would be terminated by a façade of beautiful architecture: and to add to the beauty of the approach from Westminster to Charing-cross, a square or crescent, open to, and looking down, Parliament-street, might be built round the equestrian statue at Charing-cross, which, at the same time that it would open and enlarge that space, from whence, as before observed, the greatest part of the population of the metropolis meet and diverge, it would afford a magnificent and beautiful termination of the street from Westminster. The lofty situation of Charing-cross, and gradual ascent to it, are peculiarly calculated to produce a grand and striking effect. Such a building might be appropriated to additional offices for the government, which it is understood are much wanted; or the Royal Society, Royal Academy, and Antiquarian Society might be placed there; and the apartments in Somerset-house, now occupied by those societies, be appropriated to such public offices as the rest of the buildings of Somerset-place.

Mr. Nash, in his estimate of the value of the improved property, conceives that

that the immediate ground rent will produce 59,429*l.* per annum, and that the property, at the end of the building leases, will be worth 137,724*l.* The making, planting, and watering the parks, he estimates at 12,115*l.* And the purchase of the old houses between Charing-cross and Portland-place he values at 399,803*l.* after deducting the value of the old materials, while their ground-rents would be worth 28,734*l.* per annum, under the new plan, as part of the new street. The length of the new street, from Charing-cross to Oxford-street, will be 1700 yards, of which it appears that 1280 yards will pass through property already belonging to the crown. The cost of a common sewer to drain the houses in Mary-lebone Park, and in the new street, he values at 112,330*l.* and its revenue paid by the tenants at 19,105*l.*

Mr. Nash has since presented a supplementary plan, by desire of government, containing fewer buildings, and a larger extent of Park, combining barracks to the north of the canal, for the Lifeguards and Artillery, which are to cover 37 acres of ground. The revenue of the park, on this new plan, will be reduced from 59,429*l.* to 45,269*l.* owing to there being fewer of the higher class of houses; but the scenery will be equally beautiful, and, so far as relates to the ornamental canal, with its terraces and ample areas of the two upper crescents, still more magnificent.

These reports of Mr. Nash having been approved of by the Lords of the Treasury, the park has been enclosed; the roads through it, and the circular drive, formed; the plantations too have been made. An act of Parliament for the Regent's canal has passed, and another for the new street; and the whole design is proceeding towards its completion with extraordinary activity.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I FEEL obliged to L. M. N. for his historical account of Books of Questions for schools; but he ought not to be allowed to confound *mere questions*, arranged in the *exact order* of the text of the original work, with the Books of Questions published in conformity to the *genuine Interrogative System*. Books of Questions arranged in the order of the original text, fail altogether in the essential object of the interrogative system of teaching youth. They afford no vigorous exercise of the mind, or any test that

the students understand the subject-matter of the question. Instead of examining a whole chapter, and comparing different parts together, thereby bringing his mind into contact with the subject of study, it is merely necessary in such questions to copy, paragraph after paragraph, without the slightest exertion of the mind!—It is, in truth, even a worse system than the old and obsolete one of *Question and Answer*.

I state these facts in justice to the *true Interrogative System*, and the works of Blair, Goldsmith, Adair, and Barrow, whose system of interrogation is the greatest practical improvement that has been made in the business of educating children, during the FORTY YEARS experience of

AN OLD SCHOOLMASTER,

Leeds, July 8, 1813.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THERE are few, if any, of the metals which were known to the alchymists, that have not furnished powerful remedies in diseases of the human body. And the effects of the several metals already in use are so various, not only in degree, but in kind, that it is reasonable to presume, the metals of late discovery may furnish agents equally capable of beneficial application: nay, it may not be too sanguine to expect that some remedies shall result from their different preparations, which will rival the celebrity of those made from Mercury, from Antimony, and from Arsenic.

The effects produced on the system by the different metallic oxides, or by their metals in union with other substances, receive their character from the respective metals employed; these effects are varied only in degree, by the nature of the substance forming the combination; but the character remains distinct.

Gold, from its high price, has not been subjected to fair medicinal trials; but it has, perhaps, received unmerited praises from a few zealots, which, being found untrue, brought upon it that fate which an undeserved reputation never fails to produce on every thing but men. Gold, however, calcined with hartshorn, has been found a safe medicine and a powerful tonic.

Silver has not been much tried; its nitrate, however, has acquired a fixed reputation as a tonic: and when it disagrees with the stomach, I suspect it to depend on the presence of sea salt, the chlorine of which instantly uniting with it,

it, forms one of a class of metallic salts, all of which, in a certain proportion of combination, are extremely corrosive; so that unless we would prescribe horn-silver, the use of salt should be prohibited during the exhibition of argenti nitras.

But I will not take up your pages with a review of the properties of the metals already applied to medicine; they are well known; and this knowledge is the best foundation on which we could rest our hope of discovering something useful among those yet untried. I will only add, that the protoxides of all metals, generally, possess the least power, whatever it be, and therefore should be the first preparation ventured upon.

From analogy, I would suspect the oxide of chromium in an alkaline solution, to possess powers of no despicable intensity; and think it should claim a cautious but steady trial in diseases of irregular excitement.

And, with less reserve I may recommend a trial of the oxide of zinc in a solution of potassa, as a promising remedy in diseases of the stomach furnishing acidity. And here the already tried efficacy of the oxide of bismuth in cardialgia, claims to be noticed; but, that this metal should not have been exhibited in other forms of combination, excites surprise, and shows how idle we are in the advancement of our practical acquirements.

One hint more—*Sulphuret of tin* as an anthelmintic?

"Oportet ubi aliquid non respondet ***
experiri aliud atque aliud."—*Celsus*.

Bristol.

P.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR correspondent "Civis" is informed, that a method of concentrating and preserving the extract of malt and hops, for the purpose of brewing, (the subject on which he appears to be solicitous) is, after many trials, discovered, and the manufactured article may shortly be before the public; but there are more difficulties on the subject than Civis appears to be aware of, for the excise laws, in general, act as a prohibition to every improvement in the national beverage, and deter most people from attempting it, as every deviation from the established practice is unhappily considered an attempt at fraud. The propriety of excise taxation is, however, another question; and one thing is

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certain, that if we were free from it, there would soon cease to be any necessity of importing any sort of foreign beverage, except for those to whom the expence of the article would constitute its only recommendation.

AMOR PATRIÆ.

For the Monthly Magazine.

HABITATS and BOTANIC MEMORANDUMS.

DACTYLIS *stricta*. Between Southampton and Milbrook, Hants; Mr. J. Woods.—Albro', Suffolk; Mr. D. Turner.

FESTUCA vivipara. At the falls of Lo-acre, Seale Force, and in Borrowdale, Cumberland. N. J. W.

FESTUCA rubra. var 2. Fl. Brit. p. 110.

FESTUCA glauca. Winch's Guide, v. 2, p. 11.—On the sea coast of Northumberland and Durham.

FESTUCA bromoides. Kensington Gardens, Middlesex, and Ripon, Yorkshire. N. J. W.

FESTUCA loliacea. Near Settle, Yorkshire. N. J. W.

BROMUS secalinus. Walworth, near London. Sittingbourn, Kent; Rev. J. Fenwick.

BROMUS multiflorus. Near Ripon, Yorkshire; Mr. Brunton.

BROMUS racemosus. Fields at Old Windsor, Bucks.—At the foot of Box-hill and Battersea fields, Surrey. N. J. W.

BROMUS arvensis. Eng. Bot. 1984.

BROMUS spiculi tenuata. Knap, p. t. 81.—Winch's Guide, v. 2, p. 19.—Near Hartlepool, Durham; Mr. W. Backhouse.

BROMUS pratensis. Eng. Bot. t. 920, see p. 1984.—At the foot of Box-hill, Surrey. N. J. W.

BROMUS erectus. Near Dorking, Surrey, in great abundance. N. J. W.—Coppogrove, Yorkshire; Rev. J. Dalton.

BROMUS diandrus. Netley Abbey, Hants; Mr. J. Woods.

BROMUS pinnatus. Cave-hole wood and Giggleswick Scar, Yorkshire; Mr. Windsor.—Dover Cliffs, Kent, and about Dorking, Surrey. N. J. W.

AVENA fatua. Near Brexbourn and Hartford. — Also near Maidenhead, Bucks; Mr. J. Woods.

AVENA pubescens. This is a valuable pasture grass, and forms a great part of the herbage on the subalpine meadows of Weardale and Teesdale, famous in the north for producing excellent milk and butter. N. J. W.

AVENA strigosa. West pits near Darlington;

lington; Mr. W. Backhouse.—Corn fields near Fulwell, Durham. N. J. W.

ARUNDO epigejos. Near Brockham, Surrey. N. J. W.

ARUNDO calamagrostis. Lakeby Carr, Yorkshire; Mr. Hooker.

ARUNDO colorata. γ. Fl. Brit. 174.

PHALARIS arundinacea. Eng. Bot. Sp. Pl. Hudson, var.—By the rivulet joining the Ure, below Ripon, Yorkshire; Mr. Brunton.—The Northumberland habitat of this variety, at p. 468, Turner's Guide, is an error. N. J. W.

LOLIUM perenne. β γ δ. Fl. Brit. 149. About Newcastle. N. J. W.

LOLIUM arvense. Sittingbourn, Kent, too common; Rev. J. Fenwick.—Wal-thamstow, Essex; Mr. E. Forster—For-far, Scotland; Mr. G. Donn.—Walworth, near London, and Wickham, Durham. N. J. W.

ELIMUS arenarius. The roots of this plant, together with those of *Triticum junceum*, greatly contribute towards con-fining the loose sands on the Northumber-land and Durham coast. N. J. W.

ELIMUS europæus. Woods between Marlow and Maidenhead, Berks; Mr. J. Woods.—Malham cove and Lunds wood, near Settle; Mr. Windsor.—Studley woods, Yorkshire, and near Rushy ford, Durham. N. J. W.

HORDEUM maritimum. Near Wey-mouth; Mr. Grelt.—On Holy Island, Northumberland. N. J. W.

TRITICUM caninum. Below Settle-bridge and Berbecks Wear, Yorkshire; Mr. Windsor.

TRITICUM loliaceum. Portland Island; Mr. Grelt.—Coast of Northumberland and Ballast Hills of Tyne and Wear. N. J. W.

DIPSACUS fullonum. On the Ballast Hills of Wear, Durham. N. J. W.

DIPSACUS pilosus. Lane beyond Lin-combe Spaw, Bath; Mr. Thompson.—Between Bury St. Edmund's and Ipswich, Suffolk.—Ballast Hills, Sunderland, Dur-ham. N. J. W.

ASPERULA cynanthica. Dover cliffs, Kent; Box-hill and Ranmore common, Surrey; Newmarket Heath, Cambridge-shire. N. J. W.—Coppgrove, Yorkshire; Mr. Brunton.

GALIUM Witheringii. By ponds at Lambton, Durham; Turner's Guide, p. 243.—By specimens of this rare, but ob-scure plant, obligingly communicated by the Bishop of Carlisle, I am enabled to say that our Durham species so named is only *Galium palustre*, of a slender habit from soil and situation. N. J. W.

GALIUM tricornè. Walls near the palace at Eltham, Kent; Mr. J. Woods.—Bury St. Edmund's, Suffolk; Mr. Hooker.—Near Arkendene, Sussex; Mr. E. Forster.

GALIUM pusillum. On moors near Peebles, Scotland; Castleborough-hill, at Settle, Malham Cove, and Gordale Scar, Yorkshire. N. J. W.—Kells Fell and Conzye Scar, Westmoreland; Mr. J. Woods.

GALIUM boreale. Rumbling bridge, near Dunkeld, Scotland; edge of Win-dermere Lake, Cumberland; Malham Cove and Gordale Scar, Yorkshire. N. J. W.—Buckborough, Yorkshire; Mr. Windson.—Croft wood, Durham; Mr. Robson.

RUBIA peregrina. Portland Island; Rev. Mr. Baker.

PLANTAGO maritima. At the High Force of Tees, Durham. N. J. W.

PLANTAGO coronopus. Ryegate Com-mon, Surrey. N. J. W.

SANQUISORBIA officinalis. A very common plant in moist meadows in the north of England. N. J. W.

EPIMEDIUM alpinum. On Carrock Fell, Cumberland; Mr. T. Hutton.—Fl. Brit. p. 137.—I very much doubt if any botanist ever observed this plant in an uncultivated state in England.

CORNUS sanguinea. About Dorking, Surrey. N. J. W.—St. Vincent's rocks; Mr. Thompson.

CORNUS suecica. On Ben Lawers, Scotland; on Cheviot, Northumberland, where it was first discovered by Dr. Pen-ny, who died in 1568. I make no doubt but this beautiful little plant still grows in this habitat, which is a very likely one, though I have sought it in vain. N. J. W.

ALCHEMILLA alpina. Ben Lawers, Ben Lomond, Ben-y-Gloc, and Glene-row, Scotland.—In Borrowdale, Cumber-land. N. J. W.—About the water-falls in Longsleddale, not far from Buckbo-rough-well, Westmoreland; Mr. Wind-sor.

POTAMOGETON perfoliatum. Derwent water lake, Cumberland. N. J. W.—In the Skirn near Darlington; Robson.—This is a rare plant in the north of England.

POTAMOGETON lucens. In the Mell-race at Hexham. N. J. W.—At Polam, near Darlington; Robson.

POTAMOGETON compressum. Ponds near Darlington; Mr. W. Backhouse.

POTAMOGETON pectinatum. In the Skirn near Darlington; Mr. S. Robson.

MEMOIRS AND REMAINS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

ANECDOTES of the late PHILIP JAMES DE
LOUTHERBOURG, ESQ.

PHILIP JAMES DE LOUTHIER-BOURG was born in the city of Strasburg, in Alsace, in the year 1740. His family was originally of Poland, where his ancestors had been ennobled by King Sigismund, whose letters of nobility bear date at Warsaw, A.D. 1564; but when the Protestant reformation began to spread in that kingdom, about the year 1537, one branch of the family dissented from the church of Rome, and retired, to avoid impending persecution, into Switzerland, where it continued, till on Mr. de Louthierbourg's father being appointed principal painter to the Prince of Hanau Darmstadt, he removed to Strasburg.

As Mr. de Louthembourg's father was a painter of eminence (who had been a disciple of Largilliere, the celebrated portrait painter), it was natural to suppose he would have brought up his son to that profession: however, that was not the case; his parents were divided in their destination of their child's future occupation. The one designed he should be an engineer, and the other insisted on his being bred a Lutheran minister. The difference of the two professions was, indeed, very great; but till that should be decided, it was resolved he should receive an education that should fit him for either. For this purpose he was entered at the university of Strasburg; where he studied mathematics, to qualify him for an engineer, and philosophy, languages, and theology, to enable him to take orders.

It is frequently seen that the intentions of parents for the establishment of their children are frustrated, especially when the inclinations of the child are not consulted; so it was the case of young Philip. His genius led him to painting; and though he had made a rapid progress in mathematics and theology, particularly in the deepest and most abstruse points of mystics, yet he snatched every opportunity to prosecute his favourite study; and, as he was strongly attached to chemistry, he found, by following the principles of nature, a method of preparing and blending his colours (unknown to other artists) by which they were rendered more vivid and durable, as one component part did not destroy the effect of the other.

Thus qualified by genius, learning, and industry, he quitted Strasburg, and went

to Paris, where he became a disciple of the great Carlo Vanloo. Mr. de Louthembourg, by keeping an attentive eye on nature, soon rose to excellence. He struck out a new manner peculiar to himself; for he scorned to be a servile imitator of the manner of any master however excellent: he adopted the beauties of Vanloo without copying his defects; his outline became free, his drawing correct, and his colouring rich. In a word, he gained the height of eminence so early in life, that the Royal Academy of Painting and Sculpture broke through the fundamental law in his favour, by electing him an Academician, in the year 1762, at the age of 22, when that law forbade any one from being a member till turned 30; indeed, he anticipated age by merit, and though younger in years than the letter of the law prescribed, he was more mature in art than the spirit of it required, and in 1782 stood the twenty-eighth in seniority of fifty-nine academicians. Five years after (1767), he was admitted a member of the Academy of Marseilles.

He quitted Paris, and visited those parts of Germany, Switzerland, and Italy, where he could observe the most perfect works of art, or the most picturesque views of nature; and about the year 1771 came to England, where his fame had arrived. He was soon particularly distinguished by Mr. Garrick, who engaged him as superintendant of the scenery and machinery at the Theatre-Royal of Drury-lane; which office he constantly executed in such a style and manner as almost to realize fancy, and add to the illusion of the drama. His other works, seen in several exhibitions, and in the cabinets of royalty and nobility, have stamped his merit with a currency that will never fail. In the year 1781 he was elected a member of the Royal Academy of Arts in London.

The public character of Mr. de Louthembourg is already fully established; but it will still bear an addition with those who knew that he was as amiable in private life: so that in him was happily blended the scholar, the artist, and the gentleman.

MEMOIRS of EDMOND MALONE, *Esq.*
Commentator on Shakspeare.

EDMUND MALONE was born at his father's house in Dublin, on the 4th of F 2 October,

October, 1741. His father, Edmond, the second son of Richard Malone, was born on the 16th of April, 1704. He was called to the English bar in 1730, where he continued for ten years to practise; and in 1740, removed to the Irish bar. After having sat in several parliaments, and gone through the usual gradations of professional rank, he was raised, in 1766, to the dignity of one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas in Ireland, an office which he filled till his death in 1774. He married, in 1736, Catherine, only daughter and heiress of Benjamin Collier, esq. of Ruckholts, in the county of Essex, by whom he had Richard, now Lord Sunderlin, and Edmond, the subject of the present memoir. He was educated at the school of Dr. Ford, in Molesworth-street; and went from thence, in the year 1756, to the University of Dublin, where he took the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Here his talents very early displayed themselves; and, to use the words of a most respectable gentleman, his contemporary, "He was distinguished by a successful competition for academical honours with several young men, who afterwards became the ornaments of the Irish senate and bar." In 1763 he became a student in the Inner Temple; and in 1767 was called to the Irish bar. It might naturally have been expected that the example of his distinguished relatives would have stimulated him to pursue the same career in which they had been so honourably successful; but an independent fortune having soon after devolved upon him, he felt himself at liberty to retire from the bar, and devote his whole attention in future to those literary pursuits which have laid the foundation of his fame.

With a view to those superior opportunities for information and study, and the society, which London affords, he soon after settled in this metropolis; and among the many eminent men with whom he became early acquainted, he was naturally drawn by the enthusiastic admiration which he felt for Shakspeare, and the attention which he had already paid to the elucidation of his works, into a particularly intimate intercourse with Mr. Steevens, equally noted for his cynical character and his unprincipled anonymous criticisms.

Mr. Steevens having published a second edition of his Shakspeare, in 1778, Mr. Malone, in 1780, added two supplementary volumes, which contained some

additional notes, Shakspeare's poems, and seven plays which have been ascribed to him. There appears up to this time to have been no interruption to their friendship; but, on the contrary, Mr. Steevens, having formed a design of relinquishing all future editorial labours, most liberally made a present to Mr. Malone of his valuable collection of old plays, declaring that he himself was now become "a dowager commentator."—But it is not wonderful that their harmony was soon disturbed; Mr. Malone being one of the most urbane and amiable men that ever lived, and Steevens being in every respect of an opposite character—his hand lifted against all men, and those of all men being directed in self-defence against him.

There are few events in literary history more extraordinary in all its circumstances than the publication of the poems attributed to Rowley. Mr. Malone was firmly convinced that the whole was a fabrication by Chatterton; and, to support his opinion, published one of the earliest pamphlets which appeared in the course of this singular controversy. By exhibiting a series of specimens from early English writers, both prior and posterior to the period in which this supposed poet was represented to have lived, he proved that his style bore no resemblance to genuine antiquity; and by stripping Rowley of his antique garb, which was easily done by the substitution of modern synonymous words in the places of those obsolete expressions which are sprinkled throughout these compositions, and at the same time intermingling some archæological phrases in the acknowledged productions of Chatterton, he clearly showed that they were all of the same character, and equally bore evident marks of modern versification, and a modern structure of language. He was followed by Mr. Warton and Mr. Tyrwhitt, in his Second Appendix; and although a few straggling believers yet exist, the public mind is pretty well made up upon the subject.

While Mr. Malone was engaged on Shakspeare, he received from Mr. Steevens a request of an extraordinary nature. In a third edition of Johnson and Steevens's Shakspeare, which had been published under the superintendence of Mr. Reed, in 1785, Mr. Malone had contributed some notes, in which Mr. Steevens's opinions were occasionally controverted. These he was now desired to retain in his new edition, exactly as they stood before,

before, in order that Mr. S. might answer them. Mr. Malone replied, that he could make no such promise; that he must feel himself at liberty to correct his observations, where they were erroneous; to enlarge them, where they were defective, and even to expunge them altogether, where, upon further consideration, he was convinced they were wrong; in short, he was bound to present his work to the public as perfect as he could make it. But he added that he was willing to transmit every note of that description in its last state to Mr. Steevens, before it went to press, that he might answer it if he pleased; and that Mr. Malone would even preclude himself from the privilege of replying. Mr. Steevens persisted in requiring that they should appear with all their imperfections on their head; and on this being refused, declared that all communication on the subject of Shakspeare was at an end between them. In 1790, Mr. Malone's edition at last appeared; and was sought after and read with the greatest avidity. It is unnecessary to point out its merits; the public opinion upon it has been long pronounced. It cannot, indeed, be strictly said that it met with universal approbation; but it has since been bought at greatly enhanced prices.

Having concluded this laborious work, he paid a visit to his friends in Ireland; but soon after returned to his usual occupations in London.—Amidst his own numerous and pressing avocations he was not inattentive to the calls of friendship. In 1791 appeared Mr. Boswell's *Life of Dr. Johnson*, a work in which Mr. Malone felt at all times a very lively interest, and gave every assistance to its author during its progress which it was in his power to bestow. His acquaintance with this gentleman commenced in 1785, when, happening accidentally at Mr. Baldwin's printing-house to be shewn a sheet of the *Tour to the Hebrides*, which contained Johnson's character, he was so much struck with the spirit and fidelity of the portrait, that he requested to be introduced to its writer. From this period a friendship took place between them, which ripened into the strictest and most cordial intimacy, and lasted without interruption as long as Mr. Boswell lived. After his death, in 1795, Mr. Malone continued to show every mark of affectionate attention towards his family; and in every successive edition of *Johnson's Life* took the most unwearied pains to render it as much as

possible correct and perfect. He illustrated it with many notes of his own, and procured many valuable communications from his friends.

In 1795 he was called upon to display his zeal in defence of Shakspeare, against the fabrications with which the *Irelands* endeavoured to delude the public. Mr. Malone, it is said, saw through the falsehood from its commencement; and laid it open in a volume which was written in the form of a letter to his friend Lord Charlemont. It has been thought by some that the labour which he bestowed upon this performance was more than commensurate with the importance of the subject; and it is true that a slighter effort would have been sufficient to overthrow this wretched fabrication; but we have reason to rejoice that Mr. Malone was led into a fuller discussion than was his intention at the outset; we owe to it a work which, for acuteness of reasoning, and the curious and interesting view which it presents of English literature, will retain its value long after the fraud which it was designed to expose shall have been consigned to oblivion.

Mr. Malone, in the year 1792, had the misfortune to lose his friend Sir Joshua Reynolds; and his executors, of whom Mr. Malone had the honour to be one, having determined in 1797 to give the world a complete collection of his works, he superintended the publication, and prefixed to it a biographical account of their author.

Although his attention was still principally directed to Shakspeare, and he was gradually accumulating a most valuable mass of materials for a new edition of that poet, he found time to do justice to another. He drew together from various sources the *Prose Works of Dryden*, which as they had lain scattered about, and some of them appended to works which were little known, had never impressed the general reader with that opinion of their excellence which they deserved, and published them in 1800. The narrative which he prefixed is a most important accession to biography.

In 1808 he prepared for the press a few productions of his friend William Gerard Hamilton, with which he had been entrusted by his executors; and prefixed to this also a brief but elegant sketch of his life.

But, alas! the kind biographer was too soon to want "the generous tear he paid." A gradual decay appears to have undermined

undermined his constitution; and when he was just on the point of going to the press with a new edition of his *Shakespeare*, he was interrupted by an illness, which proved fatal, and, to the irreparable loss of all who knew him, he died on the 25th of May, 1812, in the 70th year of his age.

Mr. Malone, in his person, was rather under the middle size. The urbanity of his temper, and the kindness of his disposition, were depicted in his mild and placid countenance. His manners were peculiarly engaging. Accustomed from his earliest years to the society of those who were distinguished for their rank or talent, he was at all times and in all companies easy, unembarrassed, and unassuming; it was impossible to meet him, even in the most casual intercourse, without recognizing the genuine and unaffected politeness of the gentleman born and bred. His conversation was in a high degree entertaining and instructive; his knowledge was various and accurate, and his mode of displaying it void of all vanity or pretension.

THE LATE ANDREW MARSHAL, M.D.
*a celebrated Medical Lecturer.**

DR. A. MARSHAL was one of three sons, in a numerous family of children, of whom one male besides himself, and seven females, lived to be adults; and was born in Fifeshire in 1742, at Park-hill, a large farm on the side of the Tay, near Newburgh, held by his father, Mr. John Marshal, of the Earl of Rothes. His father had received a classical education himself; and being desirous that his two remaining sons, William and Andrew, should enjoy a similar advantage, sent them first to the grammar-school at Newburgh, and afterwards to that of Abernethy, then the most celebrated place of education among the Seceders, of which religious sect he was a most zealous member. After this he went to Glasgow, being then about 19 years of age. Here he divided his time between teaching a school, and attending lectures in the university. The branches of learning which he chiefly cultivated were Greek and Morals. At the end of two years, passed in this way, he became (through the interest of the celebrated Dr. Reid, to whom his talents and diligence had recommended

him,) tutor in a gentleman's family, of the name of Campbell, in the Island of Islay. He remained here four years, making little progress in learning; and spending the greater part of the time, not occupied by the duties of his station, in wandering in solitude over the island, admiring its rocks, its beach, the ocean, and the islands scattered around it.

From Islay he went to the University of Edinburgh with Mr. Campbell's son; the following year he carried him back to his father. Having surrendered his charge, he returned to Edinburgh, where he subsisted himself by reading Greek and Latin privately with students of the university; in the mean time taking no recreation, but giving up all his leisure to the acquisition of knowledge. He still considered himself a student of divinity, in which capacity he delivered two discourses in the Divinity-hall; and from motives of curiosity began, in 1769, to attend lectures on medicine. While thus employed, he was chosen a member of the Speculative Society, where, in the beginning of 1772, he became acquainted with Lord Balgonie, who was so much pleased with the display which he made of genius and learning in that society, that he requested they should read together; and in the autumn of the following year made a proposal for their going to the continent, which was readily accepted. They travelled slowly through Flanders to Paris, where they stayed a month, and then proceeded to Tours, where they resided eight months, in the house of a man of letters, under whose tuition they strove to acquire a correct knowledge of the French language and government. They became acquainted here with several persons of rank, among whom were a Prince of Rohan and the Dukes of Choiseul and Aguilon, at whose seats in the neighbourhood they were sometimes received as guests. An acquaintance with such people would make Marshal feel pain on account of his want of external accomplishments; and this probably was the reason of his labouring to learn to dance and to fence while he was at Tours, though he was then more than 30 years old. He returned to England in the summer of 1774; and proceeded soon after to Edinburgh, where he resumed the employment of reading Latin and Greek with young men. In the spring of 1777, he was enabled, by the assistance of a friend, Mr. John Campbell, of Edinburgh, to come to London for

* We have abstracted this article from another periodical work.

for professional improvement; and studied anatomy under Dr. W. Hunter, and surgery under Mr. J. Hunter. After he had been here a twelvemonth, he was appointed surgeon to the 83d, or Glasgow regiment, through the interest of the Earl of Leven, the father of his late pupil, Lord Balgonie. The first year after was passed with his regiment in Scotland. In the following he accompanied it to Jersey, where he remained with it almost constantly, till the conclusion of the war in the beginning of 1783, when it was disbanded. In this situation he enjoyed, almost for the first time, the pleasures best suited to a man of independent mind. His income was more than sufficient for his support; his industry and knowledge rendered him useful; and his character for integrity and honour procured him general esteem.

From Jersey he came to London, seeking for a settlement, and was advised by Dr. D. Pitcairn (with whom he had formed a friendship while a student at Glasgow) to practise surgery here, though he had taken the degree of doctor of physic the preceding year at Edinburgh; and to teach anatomy at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, it being at the same time proposed, that the physicians to that hospital (of whom Dr. Pitcairn was one) should lecture on other branches of medical learning. He took a house in consequence, in the neighbourhood of the hospital; and proceeded to prepare for the execution of his part of the scheme. This proving abortive, he began to teach anatomy, the following year, at his own house; and so far was he from enjoying the patronage of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, as he had once expected, that the next year an ingenious young gentleman, (since well known to the world from his valuable works,) Mr. Abernethy, was appointed anatomical lecturer there. Marshal, however, did not desist; on the contrary, he redoubled his efforts, and at length succeeded in procuring annually a considerable number of pupils, attracted to him solely by the reputation of his being a most diligent and able teacher.

In 1788, he quitted the practice of surgery, and commenced that of medicine, having previously become a member of the London College of Physicians. In the ensuing year a dispute arose between John Hunter and him, which it is proper to relate, as it had influence on his after-life. When Marshal returned to London, he renewed his acquaintance

with Mr. Hunter, who thought so well of him, that he requested his attendance at a committee of his friends, to whose correction he submitted his work on the venereal disease, before it was published. He became also a member of a small society, instituted by Dr. Fordyce and Mr. Hunter, for the improvement of medical and surgical knowledge. Having mentioned at a meeting of this society, that, in the dissection of those who had died insane, he had always found marks of disease in the head, Mr. Hunter denied the truth of this in very coarse language. The other members interfering, Mr. Hunter agreed to say, that his expressions did not refer to Dr. Marshal's veracity, but to the accuracy of his observation. Marshal, not being satisfied with this declaration, at the next meeting of the society demanded an ample apology; but Mr. H. instead of making one, repeated the offensive expressions; on which Marshal poured some water over his head out of a bottle which had stood near them. A scuffle ensued, which was immediately stopped by the other members, and no farther personal contention between them ever occurred. But Marshal, conceiving that their common friends in the society had, from the superior rank of Mr. Hunter, favoured him more in this matter than justice permitted, soon after estranged himself from them.

He continued to teach anatomy till 1800, in which year, during a tedious illness, the favourable termination of which appeared doubtful to him, he resolved, rather suddenly, to give it up. While he taught anatomy, almost the whole of the fore part of the day, during eight months in the year, was spent by him in his dissecting and lecture rooms. He had, therefore, but little time for seeing sick persons, except at hours frequently inconvenient to them; and was by this means prevented from enjoying much medical practice; but as soon as he had recovered his health, after ceasing to lecture, his practice began to increase. The following year it was so far increased as to render it proper that he should keep a carriage. From this time to within a few months of his death, an interval of twelve years, his life flowed on in nearly an equable stream. He had business enough in the way he conducted it to give him employment during the greater part of the day; and his professional profits were sufficient to enable him to live in the manner

mer he chose, and provide for the wants of sickness and old age. After having appeared somewhat feeble for two or three years, he made known, for the first time, in the beginning of last November, that he laboured under a disease of his bladder, though he must then have been several years affected with it. His ailment was incurable, and scarcely admitted of palliation. For several months he was almost constantly in great pain, which he bore manfully. At length, exhausted by his sufferings, he died on the 2d of April, at his house in Bartlett's-buildings, Holborn, being then in the 71st year of his age.

It is not known that he ever published any literary works besides an Essay on Composition; an Essay on Ambition, written also very early in life; a Translation of the three first books of Simson's Conic Sections, apparently undertaken at the suggestion of a bookseller; and a Treatise on the Preservation of the Health of Soldiers. He had, indeed, meditated a variety of other publications, principally on physiology and pathology; but, having pursued a subject with great keenness till he had gained what he wanted, he could not bring himself to be at the trouble of preparing for the eye of the world what he had acquired, more especially as new objects of research presented themselves in quick succession. A paper upon Hernia, illustrated by drawings taken nearly twenty years ago; and another upon the appearances of the brain in Mania, drawn up from dissections made more than twenty years ago, are said to be in a state fit for publication. Other papers, it is thought, may be easily brought to a similar state.

Only two farther circumstances shall be mentioned respecting him. The independence of his mind, and his respect for the republican institutions of ancient Greece and Rome, led him to applaud warmly the early attempts of the French to obtain a free government; and hence it was supposed by some, that he was hostile to the constitution of his own country; but it does not appear that he ever desired any change in it inconsistent with the established form of its constitution.

WIELAND.

TO no writer of the age, perhaps, are the literature, the language, and the public taste of the Germans under such great

obligations as to Wieland, whose talents have for half a century been the boast and admiration of the country which gave him birth. Few authors of any nation have written so much; but what constitutes a far more honourable distinction, still fewer have written so well. Possessing uncommon versatility of genius, Wieland was equally eminent as a poet and a prose-writer, as a moralist and a philosopher, as a translator and an author of the most brilliant originality and invention. The spirited and elegant translation of his *Oberon*, by Mr. Sotheby, has afforded the English reader a favourable specimen of Wieland's poetical powers; but it is impossible that his merits can be fairly appreciated in this country, where so few of his numerous works have yet found their way before the public.

Wieland died in his 80th year, in January 1813, and was interred on the 25th of the same month, in the garden belonging to his late mansion at Osmannstädt, six miles from Weimar, now the property of M. Kühne, by the side of his beloved wife and his young friend, Sophie Brentano. Here, supremely happy in the bosom of his family, Wieland had passed several years, from 1798 to 1803, in the enjoyment of rural pleasures; and here he was visited by the amiable Sophie Brentano, the grand-daughter of his juvenile friend, Sophie von Laroche. With a prepossessing person, she united the greatest diversity of talents and the highest feminine delicacy; a soft melancholy, which sometimes clouded her eye, and doubtless originated in the constitution of her heart, tended to bind all around still more firmly to this accomplished creature. Cheerfully quitting the bustle of the great world, she felt the beneficial influence of the seclusion and tranquillity of Osmannstädt, the society of the venerable Wieland, and his family assembled round him in patriarchal simplicity. Soon, however, she fell sick, and in spite of the most assiduous attentions and the best medical aid, she expired September 20, 1800. Wieland, who had loved her as his own child, prepared for her, thus prematurely snatched from him, a repository in the little grove at the lower end of his garden.

It was not long before he was destined to endure another severe trial. On the 9th of November, 1801, he lost his wife, who belonged to a noble family of Augsburg, named Hillenbrandt. The faithful partner of his life, the tender mother of

of his children, was laid beside his departed friend, and added to the mournful sanctity of the spot. Wieland determined that his remains also should once repose together with those of the two objects of his love; often did he repair to their graves, and sat lost in contemplation on a turf-seat which is yet carefully preserved.

A country life lost all its charms for Wieland after the decease of his faithful wife; he therefore, in 1803, disposed of the estate of Osmannstädt to the present proprietor, M. Kühne, from Hamburg, and returned to Weimar; where the two courts by which he had been constantly patronized, as well as the circle of his friends, received him, as usual, with respect and affection. The Duchess Amelia prepared for him a new and agreeable summer retreat at her charming residence at Tiefurth, where he, with Einsiedel and Fernow, formed the more immediate literary society of that excellent princess.

Amidst these enjoyments, the place of tranquil repose at Osmannstädt was not forgotten. The design which Wieland had long entertained of separating the part of the garden with the graves from the rest of the property, which was liable to a frequent change of owners, was accomplished in 1804, through the interference of a friend, and with the greater facility, as the present respected possessor co-operated the most willingly in this arrangement. That part of the garden which was deemed requisite, was ceded with all the usual legal formalities to the friend alluded to above, and by him conveyed to the family of Brentano, of Frankfurt on the Mayn, to which it now inalienably belongs. At the same time, the idea of erecting a monument on the spot was first suggested, in order to mark the site of all three graves; for Wieland again positively declared, that, after his earthly pilgrimage, as he termed it, his remains also should there repose. A younger friend and admirer of the poet, to whom the preparation of the design was committed, proposed a triangular pyramid; to be placed in such a manner that the inscription and emblem on each side should indicate the grave which lay in that direction. This design was approved, and the execution of it, in Seeberg stone, was entrusted to M. Weisser, sculptor to the court of Weimar. In 1807, this simple, but appropriate little monument was erected in the garden at Osmannstädt; and it has now, through

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Wieland's death, attained its final destination.

On one side appears a butterfly, the emblem of Psyche, surrounded with a circular garland of new-blown roses; and underneath the inscription:—"Sophie Brentano, born 15th August, 1776; died 20th September, 1800." On the second are two hands conjoined, as the expressive symbol of union and fidelity, encompassed with a wreath of oak-leaves, and this inscription:—"Anna Dorothea Wieland (born Hillenbrandt,) born 8th July, 1746; died 9th November, 1801." On the third is seen the winged lyre of the poet, surrounded by the star of immortality, and beneath is inscribed:—"Christoph. Martin Wieland, born 5th September, 1733; died 20th January, 1813."

M. Facius, the eminent engraver of Weimar, is at present engaged upon a medal in commemoration of the deceased. On the obverse, is a profile of Wieland, which is an excellent likeness; and on the reverse, is the emblem of the lyre sculptured on his monument, with this motto above:—"To the immortal poet." Below is a female head between butterflies' wings, from which springs a rose-branch on one side, and Oberon's lily on the other.

THE LATE DR. SAMUEL FOART SIMMONS, M.D.

SAMUEL FOART SIMMONS, whose death we noticed in our Number for June, page 457, was Physician Extraordinary to the King, and born on the 17th of March, 1750, at Sandwich, in Kent, where his father, who followed the profession of the law, at the coronation of their present Majesties, was deputed by the Cinque Ports, one of their Barons, to support the King's canopy, according to ancient custom. Dr. S. was educated at a seminary in France, where he not only improved himself in the learned languages, but acquired such a perfect knowledge of the French tongue, as to be able to write and speak it with the same facility as his own. He pursued his medical studies for nearly three years at Edinburgh, and afterwards went to Holland, and studied during a season at Leyden. He visited and became acquainted with Professor Camper in Friesland, who was distinguished not only for his great anatomical knowledge, but for his having at that time one of the finest Anatomical Museums in Europe. From

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thence he proceeded to Aix-la-Chapelle and the Spa, and afterwards visited different parts of Germany; stopped for some time at the principal Universities; and, wherever he went, cultivated the acquaintance of learned men, especially those of his own profession, in which he was ever anxious to improve himself. At Berne, in Switzerland, he became known to the celebrated Haller, who afterwards ranked him among his friends and correspondents. In his way from Berne to Geneva, he paid his respects to Voltaire, who was then eagerly employed in building a town at Ferney: after spending a few weeks at Montpellier, and visiting Bareges at the foot of the Pyrenees, he travelled on through Bourdeaux to Paris.—He came to reside in London towards the close of the year 1778, being then in his 28th year; he was admitted a member of the College of Physicians, and was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society 1779, and of the Society of Antiquaries 1791, as he had been before of different foreign academies at Nantz, at Montpellier, and at Madrid: he was admitted an honorary member of the Literary and Philosophical Society at Manchester, and of the Royal Society of Medicine at Paris, at which place he was elected one of the *Associés Etrangers de l'Ecole de Medicine*; and in 1807, *Correspondant de la Premiere Classe de l'Institut Imperial*. Previous to the year 1778, he had written an elementary work on Anatomy, which was greatly enlarged and improved in its second edition, 1781: and he had communicated to the Royal Society the History of a curious Case, which was afterwards published in their Transactions (*vide Philos. Transact. vol. LXIV.*) He became also the sole Editor of the *London Medical Journal*, a work, which, after going through several volumes, was resumed under the title of "Medical Facts and Observations:" these two works have ever been distinguished for their correctness, their judicious arrangement, and their candour, and served as precursors to the *Gazette of the Faculty* now published under the title of the *Medical and Physical Journal*. About this time, he published an account of the Tape-worm, in which he made known the specific for this disease, purchased by the King of France. This account has been enlarged in a subsequent edition.—He likewise distinguished himself by a practical work on Consumptions, which, at the time, became the means of introducing him to considerable practice in pulmonary com-

plaints. In 1780, he was elected Physician to the Westminster General Dispensary, a situation he held for many years, and which afforded him ample scope for observation and experience in the knowledge of disease. These opportunities he did not neglect; and though, from his appointment soon after to St. Luke's Hospital, he was led to decline general practice, and to attach himself more particularly to the diseases of the mind, he still continued to communicate to the public such facts and remarks, as he considered likely to promote the extension of any branch of professional science. With this view, he published some remarks on the treatment of *Hydrocephalus internus* (*vide Med. Comment. of Edinburgh, vol. V.*) A case of Ulceration of the *Œsophagus* and Ossification of the Heart (*ibid.*) An account of a species of *Hydrocephalus*, which sometimes takes place in cases of *Mania* (*vide London Med. Journal, vol. VI.*) An account of the Epidemic Catarrh of the year 1788 (*ibid. vol. IX.*) He had given an account also of the Life of Dr. William Hunter, with whom he was personally acquainted, a work abounding in interesting anecdote, and displaying an ingenuous and impartial review of the writings and discoveries of that illustrious anatomist.—From the time of his being elected Physician to St. Luke's Hospital to the period of his death, he devoted himself, nearly exclusively, to the care and treatment of insanity; and his professional skill and reputation in this melancholy department of human disease, became latterly so high, and so generally acknowledged, that few, if any, could be considered his superior. In the year 1803, it was deemed expedient to have recourse to Dr. Simmons, to alleviate the mournful malady of his sovereign; he had the care of his royal patient for nearly six months, assisted in this important and arduous task by the constant presence and professional attendance of his son: the result was as favourable as the public could have wished; and on taking their leave, his Majesty, independent of private marks of acknowledgment, was graciously pleased to confer a public testimony of his approbation, by appointing Dr. Simmons one of his physicians extraordinary: this appointment took place in May 1804.—In the unfortunate relapse, which occurred in 1811, Dr. Simmons again attended; and, in conjunction with the other physicians, suggested those remedies and plans which seemed most likely to effect a cure. In the

the examination, which took place before the House of Lords, to ascertain the opinion which the physicians had of the nature and extent of the King's malady, and the probability of recovery,

some curious facts were detailed by Dr. Simmons, of the relative proportion of cures effected in St. Luke's Hospital, during a period of upwards of 30 years.

Extracts from the Portfolio of a Man of Letters.

GREAT ENGLISH VICTORIES.

AT the Battle of CRESSY, fought in 1344, on the French side there were slain the Kings of Bohemia and Majorca, the Duke of Lorraine, the Counts Alenson, Flanders, Blois, and 30 other French noblemen, 24 Bannerets, 1,200 Knights, 1,500 Gentlemen, 4,000 Gens d'Armes, and nearly 30,000 foot, and after the battle 10,000 more.—The English consisted but of 40,000, and the French of 100,000.

At the Battle of POICTIERS, 2 French Dukes, 19 Counts, 6,000 Gens d'Armes, and 8,000 soldiers, were slain, and the King of France, 3 Princes of the Blood, numerous nobility, and 2,000 men taken prisoners.—60,000 French engaged; 30,000 English.

At the Battle of AGINCOURT, fought in 1415, there were slain of the French army, the Constable of France, several Princes of the Blood, the Archbishop of Sens, and 8,000 gentlemen, besides common soldiers; and among the prisoners were the Dukes of Orleans and Bourbon, many other nobility, and 14,000 other persons.

At the Battle of BLENHEIM, fought in 1704, the French lost 40,000 of 60,000 veteran troops, 10,000 drowned, 15,000 killed, and 10,000 prisoners, and among the latter were Marshal Tallard their commander, all his staff, and 1,200 other officers, 120 standards, all their tents standing, all their cannon, baggage, &c.

Such were the results of those great victories, to which, on every trifling advantage over the enemy, our news-writers and ministers refer with such unthinking flippancy, and such contempt of the better intelligence of the public!

THEOLOGICAL INTOLERANCE.

Punishments appointed by the Queen's Majestie's Justices of Peace, at Bury, in Suffolk, to be executed upon them that shalle offende in anie these articles that are enjoined to them. February 1578-9.

Imprimis, Whosoever shall keepe in his house anie monument of idolatrie or superstition, if after one warninge given him, he shall not reforme it, he shall be committed to prison untill he putt in sureties, as well for the reforminge of it as for his other good behaviour.

Whosoever shall be knowne or reputed comonlie to be a Papiste, or manteyner of Poperie, or any other heresie, he is to be punished accordinge to the statute, and further bounden with sureties for his good behaviour, or else to remaine in prison till he hath satisfied this order.

If any person shall be knowne secretly to saie or heare Masse, he is to be punished accordinge to the statute provyded in that case; or if any person be suspected to saie or heare Masse, or to use any conventicles to the strengtheninge of himselfe in Poperie, or anie other antichristian or corrupte religion, he is to be bounde with sufficient sureties to his good behaviour, or else to be kept in prison till he bring in his suretie.

If anie persons shall refuse to communicate in the prayers of the church or sermons, or to be partakers of the Lord's table, so often as by the order of this church is appointed, he is to be punished accordinge to the statute.

If anie person shall be convicted to be a blasphemmer or comon swearer, and after one admonition openlie, shall not reforme himselfe, he shall bee sett in the stocks the space of three days and three nights, havinge only duringe that tyme allowed unto him breade and water.

If anie person be proved to be a witche or inchaunter or soothsayer, he is to be punished according to the statute.

If anie person be publicquely reputed to be a witche, inchaunter, or soothsayer, he is to be bound with sufficient sureties to his good behaviour, which till he shall performe, he is to remayne in prison.

If anie person in the time of the prayer or sermon, or other exercise of the church, shall with noyse or otherwise disturbe or trouble the congregation, he is to be punished accordinge to the statute.

If anie person shall absent himselfe from the church on the sabath daie, or other holiedaie, or not come at the beginninge of prayers, and not continue till the ende of the exercise, (if there be not some juste and reasonable occasion to the contrarie) he is to be punished accordinge to the statute.

If anie person in the time of comon prayer, or of the sermon, on the Lord's

daie or other holiedaies, shall be found in the alehouse or taverne, or otherwise evill occupied or idle in the streetes, churcheyarde, or other places, these are to be the first time punished accordinge to the statute; and, againe offendinge, to be bounde to their good behaviour. If they be boyes above the age of tenne years, that shall in this point offende, their fathers and their mothers that shoulde have better looked to them, shall be punished thus, and the boy offendinge

by his father or mother whipped, the constable seeinge the performance thereof.

If anie person shall in the time of comon prayer, or of the sermon, on the Lord's daie, or other holie daie, keepe open his shoppe, or at all on the Lord's daie sell anie wares, except it be such as must necessarilie be had, he is to be punished accordinge to the statute.

From the Cecil Papers in the 27th Volume of the Lansdowne Collection in the British Museum.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

ON A FAVOURITE LARK.

WHEN beauty decays, and mild innocence dies,
Let Sympathy offer a tear;
And Memory rescue from time as it flies,
A tribute to objects so dear.
Sweet bird! was it meet no kind record
should tell
That such were thy delicate charms,
Detain'd as a favourite captive to dwell,
Where tenderness opens her arms?
For many long years an asylum it found,
Befriended by mercy and love;
Nor fail'd through each day to re-echo the sound,
That thrill'd from sweet songsters above.
And of all the aerial, warbling quire,
No Lark could more lovely appear;
Nor any with notes more delightful inspire
Those joys which enrapture the ear.
But beauty and worth can no privilege claim,
When Death wings his pitiless dart;
Sweet bird! shall the language of sorrow exclaim,
Too soon it has pierced thy heart.
Evesham.

J. MANN.

EVELINA:

TRANSLATED FROM THE IRISH,

By JOHN ROCHE, Esq.

Author of a Recent Inquiry concerning Junius.

IT was o'er the white hawthorn's bloom,
On the brow of the flower-skirted vale,
That I saw the young Morning first come,
Softly sliding on Spring's scented gale.
She kissed, through its crimson, the rose,
And mingled her own with its smiles;
Whilst laughing the Season arose,
Led by her to us and our isles.
Arise, my Evelina, rise too!
Thou soul that enlivenest my breast;
Than the morning more lovely, when new
She blushing smiles in the East:
Than the rose, when she weeps in her
dews,
And, rilled of all her rich stores,

Her fragrance no longer renews,
More modest, thou pride of our shores!
When sun-beams dance in the blue sky,
And shew its clear beautiful face,
'Tis not half so serene as thine eye,
Or that countenance which it doth
grace.
Rich as the wild honey's thy lip,
Thy breath as the apple-bloom's
sweet;
How happy should I be to sip
That honey and breath when we meet!
How black, Evelina's thy hair,
Than the raven's smooth pinions more
sleek;
Thy neck than the swan's is more fair,
Thy soul than an angel's more meek!
That soul, in thy looks so expressed,
Thy lover, how fit to relieve!
The witches of love from thy breast
Their spells and enchantments all
heave.
Arise, see the sun's sprightly beams
Descend with what rapture to thee!
Descend, mid the morning's bright gleams,
To kiss thee, unenvious of me.
For thee the brown heath doth display,
For thee, too, reserve all its bloom,
To greet thee, when through it you stray,
With odours of richest perfume.
How oft, on the steep's craggy side,
Shall thy lover, though timid he be,
Be, of danger regardless, espied,
Whilst gathering berries for thee!
Oft too, midst its auburn pride,
Whose kernels thy sweetness exceeds,
Shall he climb the rich hazle's green side,
For the nuts he thinks Eveline needs.
As thy lips let my berries be red,
My nuts too be ripe as thy bloom;
Let my nuts and my berries both shed
A smell like thy breath's sweet perfume:
Let my nuts too be milky, when tried,
As the love-gotten fluid in thy breast,
When a youthful and beautiful bride,
With love and with innocence blest!
Thou queen of the cheerfulest smile,
That heaven to woman e'er gave,

Oh!

Oh! when shall I press thee awhile
 To my heart in the moss-covered cave.
 Like the son of the rock, quite alone,
 How long wilt thou leave me to mourn?
 From me let all pleasure be flown,
 Until Evelina return.
 To the gale, as it passeth me by,
 All thy beauties I'll constantly tell;
 Every thought of my soul, till I die,
 Shall with rapture on thee ever dwell.
 Nor is it alone to the gale
 That I'll sigh out my complaints with a tear;
 There is not a grey stone in the vale,
 That shall not my sorrows oft hear!
 Thou kindest and tenderest maid,
 Come, come, and give ear to my song;
 In thy mother's soft meekness arrayed,
 Come, do not thy absence prolong.
 To the children of frost never yet
 Has the summer's approach caused more
 glee,
 Than your's can in my bosom beget,
 Whene'er you return unto me.
 To darkness's eye ne'er did light
 A harbinger sweeter appear
 Than thy footsteps to me, when my sight
 Shall with rapture proclaim they are near.
 Then haste to thy lover's fond shed,
 His hopes let thy presence renew;
 Bring peace to his heart and his head,
 Bring Eveline back to his view.
 The mid-day without thee's all gloom,
 And pleasures but sorrow appear;
 Life without thee's as cold as the tomb,
 And sadness presides o'er the year!
 [The preceding translation is quite literal, and contains every thought of the original. It is said to have been written some time in the 12th century, by a bard of Deasey's country, now forming a part of the county of Waterford. It is much to be regretted that all his works have not been handed down to our times. But, so far as can be learned, nothing of his, besides this sonnet, has been preserved, nor has even his name been handed down to posterity.]

ELEGY,

To the Memory of that distinguished
 Patriot and Philanthropist, GRAN-
 VILLE SHARP, Esq.

WHY mourns my friend, in sorrow's
 deepest gloom;
 Why heaves his bosom, with such poignant grief:
 That matchless merit sinks into the tomb?
 Painful to us the change, to him relief.
 Shall worth like his, unto the grave descend,
 Without the tribute of one parting lay;
 Shall Sharp! so long, of all mankind, the
 friend,
 Unhonor'd, leave us, for the realms of day?
 No: every virtue round thy tomb shall weep,
 And Britain's sons partake a gen'ral sigh;
 The sable children of the western deep
 Shall join in sorrow, with a widow's cry;

That lost for ever is that holy flame,
 Which nerv'd thy arm, and strung thy
 pow'rful tongue;
 T' impeach oppression's ever guilty name,
 And plead the freeman's rights—the cap-
 tive's wrong.
 Thy genius pierced first the darksome
 night,
 Where groaning Africa despairing lay;
 Her woes unthought of, met Britannia's sight:
 God said, "Let Sharp exist; and all
 was day."
 Nor slept thy arm through many a conflict
 dire,
 With pallid avarice it long maintain'd;
 Till senates witness'd the consuming fire
 Of truth; and lust and cruelty were both
 enchain'd.
 Nor slavery shall escape thy deadly blow;
 To error's reign a loud alarm is giv'n;
 Freedom's the right of ev'ry man below;
 Conviction travels like the light of
 Heav'n.
 Uplifted by thee, the muse with wings elate,
 Sees days approach, when neither grief
 or pain,
 Or wrong, or strife, disturb man's happy
 state,
 But earth enjoys her own Messiah's reign.
 In youth, thy mind enrich'd with learning's
 page,
 Truth for its guide, benevolence its aim,
 Prov'd justice to be law: nor envy's rage
 Could intercept from thee the wreath of
 fame.
 Religion claim'd thee for her meekest son,
 Instill'd her precepts, and her doctrines
 pure,
 Though affluent, taught thee ev'ry vice to
 shun,
 Thy wealth not on thyself bestow, but
 on the poor.
 What num'rous blessings the distress'd have
 giv'n;
 What human woes have been assuag'd by
 thee!
 A recompence awaits thy soul in Heav'n,
 And shines thy crown to all eternity!
 Ye! whom the world calls great, mark
 well his end;
 Heroes and statesmen! can your deeds
 compare
 With Sharp! so long, of all mankind the
 friend;
 Or can ye hope a bliss like his to share?
 A bliss like his you'll share, if faithful
 found,
 Nobly pursuing the high road he trod;
 Elijah's mantle never reach'd the ground,
 Caught by Elisha, from Elijah's God.
 Meek, venerable sage! a long farewell!
 Some monumental stone thy deeds may
 bear,
 There pensive genius shall delight to dwell,
 And mingle with thy honour'd dust a
 tear.

PROCEEDINGS OF PUBLIC SOCIETIES.

REPORT of the NATIONAL VACCINE ESTABLISHMENT: addressed to the SECRETARY of STATE.

Leicester-square, April 22, 1813.

THE Board of the National Vaccine Establishment have the honour of informing your lordship, that during the year 1812 the surgeons appointed by their authority to the nine stations in London, have vaccinated 4,521 persons, and have distributed 23,219 charges of vaccine lymph to the public. The number vaccinated this year exceeds that of 1811 by 1,373, and the demand for lymph has been often so great, that it could not without difficulty be supplied. The Board had last year reason to think, that nearly two-thirds of the children born in the metropolis, were vaccinated by charitable institutions, or private practitioners. There is now reason to believe that three-fourths of those born, are submitted to that salutary operation. But though the prejudices against the cow pock, which have been artfully encouraged by ignorant and interested men, appear generally to decline in the metropolis, as well as in other parts of these dominions, yet it is with concern that the Board have noticed the increase of mortality from small pox in this city last year, to the number of 1,287.

Previous to the discovery of vaccination, the average number of deaths from small pox, within the bills of mortality, was 2,000; and though in the last ten years 133,139 persons were added to the population of this great city, yet in 1811, by the benefit of vaccination, the mortality was reduced to 751. The increase in the last year, we have reason to ascribe to the rash and inconsiderate manner in which great numbers are still inoculated for the small pox, and afterwards required to attend two or three times a week, at the place of inoculation, in every stage of their illness. This practice of inoculation, and of promiscuous intercourse of the patients at the same time with society, is the great means by which this disease is kept in existence, and its infection propagated to persons and places where it would not otherwise be seen. This is not only the opinion of this Board, founded on observation, but it is a fact confirmed by communications to them from the best authorities, and by the most unprejudiced characters.

The respectable College of Surgeons of Dublin allege, that the practice of in-

oculation not only supplies a constant source of infection, but prevents the extinction of the disease, for even a short interval.

The populous city of Norwich was never free from it till the discovery of vaccination, but since that period it has experienced occasional remissions from its ravages. In 1807, after its disappearance for some time, the disorder was brought into that city by a vagrant from London, who, before the magistrates were apprized of it, or before the salutary advice given by the faculty to provide a place where such person might be secluded from intercourse with the inhabitants could be adopted, communicated the contagion. Of 1,200, who took the infection, 203 died. At that period, viz. 1807, the prejudices against vaccination had not subsided. But in 1812, when that city was threatened with a similar visitation, by the appearance of the small pox in the neighbourhood, the magistrates, the faculty, and the clergy, concurred in recommending vaccination. Between the 10th of August, and 22d of October following, 1316 persons were vaccinated. The result was, that, though one gentleman, whose child the faculty refused to inoculate, procured matter of small pox, which he applied himself, and from this source seven persons took the infection, yet by means of this seasonable vaccination not a life was lost.

This result, so different from the events of 1807, cannot but make an impression on every mind open to conviction: when vaccination was not performed, 1,200 persons took the small pox, of which number 203 died: when speedy recourse was had to vaccination there was not a single victim to the disease.

But it is not at home only that lessons, so much to the credit of this new art, may be learned. The Board have abundant communications from every quarter of the world equally to its advantage. To detail all the evidence which they may have received as to its efficacy, not only in preventing the small pox, but its power to suppress its ravages under the most unfavourable and threatening circumstances, would extend this report to an improper and an unusual length. They will content themselves with mentioning a few particulars, which they trust will recommend it to the favour and confidence of their countrymen, and to the fostering care of government.

On the continent of India, vaccination has

has been hailed as the greatest blessing, and has been practised with the greatest success, and in the most extensive manner.

In the Islands of Ceylon and Bourbon, it has been received in a manner no less favourable, and been practised with an effect no less beneficial. In the Isle of Ceylon, since its first introduction, more than 200,000 persons have been vaccinated; 30,491 in the year 1811 only, as appears by an account received from Mr. Anderson, the superintendant general, to whom but one case of failure, in preventing the small pox, (and the circumstances of this case render it very doubtful) has occurred, in the great numbers which he has seen.

At the Cape of Good Hope the small pox is dreaded as much as the plague, and it has proved there little less destructive to human life. Lord Caledon, the late governor, established at Cape Town a vaccine institution, which was soon called into activity under his successor, Sir J. Cradock. The colony consists of a population of 80 or 100,000 individuals, of which number it was supposed 15,000 were subject to take the infection of the small pox, which appeared there on the 12th of March, 1812. Between that time and the 4th of July following, 233 persons caught the disease, of which number 100 died. The remaining part of the inhabitants liable to the disorder were preserved by an active vaccination, in which all the faculty in the place, as well as the regimental and garrison surgeons, strenuously exerted themselves.

From the various details with which the Board have been favoured, we think it our duty to select one instance, as tending to show in a most pointed manner, the power of the vaccine lymph to arrest the contagion of the small pox.

Four hundred negroes from Mosambique were on the 1st of March landed at Cape Town, one of whom, a woman, was on the 5th succeeding afflicted with the confluent small pox in its most virulent form. This female was at that time inhabiting a large room in common with 200 more of her companions, not separated either by day or by night. On the report of this case, the whole of these victims of "avarice and cupidity," as the surgeon terms them, were immediately subjected to vaccination, and on the following day removed to a small island (Paarden Island) at a little distance from

the town. A few days after this, the woman fell a sacrifice to the most aggravated character of that dreadful disease. Of the aggregate number of negroes, 78 individuals received the vaccine disorder, and underwent the regular course of its action. From these subjects the remaining portion were vaccinated. "They remained on the island fifty days, during which no further case of small pox made its appearance, although they had been exposed to the whole strength of the contagious atmosphere, nor is there a single instance wherein any of this large proportion of persons became subject to the small pox." It is added by the professional gentleman who writes this account, that throughout the entire course of this "arduous struggle" (the general vaccination) not a single instance had come to his knowledge of the failure of vaccination in protecting the individual from the small pox, where the former was ascertained to have taken effect.

At the Havannah, by the account written by Dr. Thomas Romey, secretary to the committee of vaccination, 13,447 persons were vaccinated in 1810; 9,315 of these persons had been vaccinated in the city of Havannah alone, with so good an effect, that for two years not a single person had been interred in the public burying ground of that city who died of the small pox, which before was a great cause of mortality in it.

In the Caraccas, and in Spanish America, the small pox has been extinguished by vaccination. For the means which were taken by the Spanish government, and its subjects, we must refer to the papers, furnished by some Spanish gentlemen now in London.

The accounts from various parts of Europe are almost as favourable. In the report of last year it was observed, that the small pox was extinguished at Milan and at Vienna, in which latter place for many years the average mortality from it had amounted to 800.

From Malta, information has been received, that not only his majesty's ships are supplied with lymph to vaccinate such sailors as may not have had the small pox, but that the children of the artificers of the dock yard, and nearly 3000 Maltese childrens have been vaccinated by the institution there (gratis); and it is added by Mr. Allen, the surgeon of the dock-yard, that during a residence of seven years at Malta, he has never known an instance of one of them being

being afterwards afflicted with the small pox.

Russia has likewise participated in the benefit of vaccination. It was introduced into the Russian empire in 1804; and since that time, in its various provinces, 1,235,637 have been vaccinated; and so uniformly successful has vaccination been, that it has been termed, in the language of that country, the Pock of Surety. Dr. Crighton, physician to the Emperor of all the Russias, observes, supposing (according to a well-founded rule of calculation) that before the introduction of vaccination every seventh child died annually of the small pox, vaccination has saved the lives, in the Russian empire, of 176,519 children, since the year 1804.

The government of France appears to have taken the greatest pains to secure to the people all the advantages which could be derived from this discovery. A central institution was soon established at Paris, to encourage and to promote the practice of vaccination, and a similar plan for the same purpose was adopted in every considerable provincial town. These provincial institutions were not long ago ordered to make a return to the government of the state of vaccination in their several districts. From these documents a report has been drawn up by Mr. Berthollet, Percé, and Halle, philosophers of the first reputation, and submitted to the class of Physical Sciences of the Imperial Institute; in which it is affirmed, that of 2,671,662 subjects, properly vaccinated in France, only seven cases appear of patients having afterwards taken the small pox; which is as 1 to 381,666. It is added, that the well-authenticated instances of persons taking the small pox after inoculation for that disease had perfectly succeeded, are proportionably far more numerous; and also that in Geneva, Rouen, and several other large cities, where the Jennerian system has not been circumscribed by popular prejudice, the small pox is no longer known; and the registers exhibit strong evidence of consequent increasing population. The report concludes with expressing great hopes that this pestilential disorder will ultimately disappear from society.

This object will doubtless be greatly forwarded by the line of conduct adopted by the Royal College of Surgeons in London: in which city, notwithstanding the artifices practised, and the false

hoods* even propagated to discredit vaccination, it is even now gaining ground. The Royal College of Surgeons have resolved not to inoculate with variolous matter. The College of Surgeons of Dublin have formed the same resolution. In Gloucestershire, sixty-three surgeons, convinced of the pernicious tendency of inoculation to support and propagate the small pox, associated, and pledged themselves to decline the practice of it.

The National Vaccine establishment have recommended the imitation of such examples to the members of the profession in every part of these dominions; and they have no doubt but that the good effects of such advice will soon appear, in the diminished mortality and the increased population, of the country.

It may be proper to add, that the surgeons at nine stations of this metropolis reported to us on the 14th of last January, that they had no complaint of any person vaccinated by them having afterwards had the small pox.

FR. MILMAN, President.

By order of the Board,
James Hervey, M.D. Register.

Royal College of Surgeons.

We, whose names are hereunder subscribed, deeply impressed with the many fatal instances of the small pox which have lately happened, and which daily occur in the metropolis and in various towns of the kingdom, convinced that such events are, in a great degree, consequences of the support and propagation of that disease by inoculation, and fully satisfied of the safety and the security of vaccination, from a consequent sense of duty to the community,—do hereby engage ourselves to each other and to the public, not to inoculate the small pox, unless for some special reason, after vaccination; but to pursue, and, to the utmost of our power, promote, the practice of vaccination.

And further we do recommend to all the members of the college, of corre-

* In the bills of mortality for the last year, the death of two persons was said to have been occasioned by the cow pock; but, upon investigation by the Board of the National Vaccine Establishment, they were found to have died from other causes, and the assertion was proved to be without foundation.

spondent opinions and sentiments of duty,
to enter into similar engagements.

Dated, Lincoln's-Inn-fields,
7th day of April, 1813.

(Signed) *Thompson Forster*, Master.
Ezerard Home, } Governors.
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respect, the object has been gained; for the beds possess the same properties as those now in use, with the only difference of the simple means being applied for adjusting them to the body.—In the united character, therefore, of a comfortable bed, and a complete life-preserver, this invention is offered to the public; possessing also many other advantages, as enumerated in the following detail.

It is equally soft with other beds.

It will not be liable to rot when wet, as hair or flock beds are when not properly dried.

When dirty, it may be washed and cleansed without being opened.

It will not harbour vermin.

It will lash or roll up very closely in a hammock, and is then proof against musketry.

If wounded by musket-shot, this will not destroy its properties as a life-preserver.

The old composition will answer again even after a number of years.

It will support twice its own weight, besides the human body: this may be found of great importance to convey valuables, &c. &c. on shore.

The softness of its texture prevents galling or chafing.

It perfectly secures the body and head from external violence, and diminishes the effect of extreme cold in the water.

It may be soaked for any length of time, without diminishing its buoyancy.

In the hour of danger, it will not take more than one minute to fix the mattress on the body; and supposing this to be done any time before it becomes absolutely necessary to jump overboard, it will not, in the meanwhile, prevent the person making his exertions upon deck. This certainly is a point of very great importance, in as much as it tends to promote the safety of ship and crew. When a ship has struck, and heavy seas break over her, the fear of being washed overboard, must paralyse the exertions which the men might otherwise make: besides, every sailor knows the danger he is in of being severely hurt by falls, or being forced against the sides of the ship. The floating mattress, securing the sailors against all events, by doing away the danger of drowning in the first instance, and preventing serious accidents in the second, must of course give a confidence to the men, in the hour of danger, hitherto unknown; and

although it may not always be the means of saving the ship itself, yet it will afford room for exertions in case of extremity, and ultimately secure the lives of the crew.

When the mattress is once fixed on the body, it is not liable to shift its position.

When lashed to a hammock, with bed-clothes, it will still preserve the necessary buoyancy to support the human body, which may prove very useful in the case of a man falling overboard; because the first hammock from the nettings will serve as a life-buoy.

No exertions so ever are required to keep floating, which will be found very useful for females, whose fears and agitations might deprive them of any powers of exertion.

Persons who are capable of exertion can make way by mere paddling, and when moving both hands and feet, may swim with perfect convenience.

If this bedding be substituted for the bedding now in use, it is evident that there will be in every ship a number of Life-Preservers, equal, and perhaps above, the number of men, which, without taking up any extra room, will, like ordinary beds, be always at hand both night and day, and under every circumstance that can be imagined.

For stopping guns, when broken adrift in a gale, they will prove as good, if not better, than those now in use.

If from mischief or accident the mattresses should be out of repair, the owners themselves may mend them, with the same facility as jackets or trousers, and in their operations cannot do them any mischief.

Where it happens that females and children are on board a ship-wrecked vessel, a mother may have the consolation of not forsaking her child under such alarming circumstances, because the latter can be secured by the same means as the mother.

Boats' crews may, when the weather wears an appearance of danger, put on their beds, which will not in any measure impede their rowing, or doing any other act of duty that may be required; and in cold weather it will be found nearly as warm as a pea-jacket or a great coat, without their incumbrance.

Six or eight of these beds, lashed under the thwarts of a boat, will render it a complete life-boat, though ever so leaky.

They are also particularly valuable when applied in the same manner to rafts.

MR. T. SHELDRAKE'S (of No. 50, STRAND),
for a Portable Crane, and for a Vertical Movement to be added to the Capstan.

The grounds upon which this crane is offered to public notice, are, 1stly. Great simplicity of construction and strength of parts; on which account it will not be liable to break, or get out of order. 2dly. Its power is such that one man will do more work with it in a given time, than he can do with any other crane of equal dimensions. 3dly. When the power stops, the weight remains suspended, without any ratchet or pawl; so that no accident can happen by the recoil of the weight, in case it is suddenly left: it will work upwards or downwards without loss of time, and the instant the power ceases to act the weight remains suspended till the power comes again into action.

This crane occupies a space of four feet and an half in height, and four feet square on its base. In its simplest state it consists only of two wheels, with which one man will raise 25 cwt. over a pulley, at the rate of almost two inches for every turn of an eighteen inch winch; if required, a second wheel and pinion may be added (without increasing the general dimensions of the machine), by which that power will be multiplied six times, so that a man may, with it in this state, raise 7 tons, 10 cwt. over a pulley, the time of course becoming slower, in proportion as the power increases; and by adding a tackle of double blocks, it is well known that he will be able to raise four times as much.

It is requested that this statement may be noticed, because some persons have either misunderstood or misrepresented the patentee, by saying, that he pretends to have discovered the means of gaining power and time on the *same motion*, which is known to be impossible. The truth is, that the wheels, which constitute the essential part of his discovery, are so constructed that they have thrice as much power as common wheels of equal dimensions; for example, the principal wheel in the crane now submitted to notice is two feet four inches in diameter, and one man can raise with it as much weight, and in the same time, that he could with a common wheel whose diameter is seven feet, provided the winch

and the cylinder were of the same size in each: the advantage gained is, that the power of the large wheel is compressed and concentrated into a third part of the space, and this principle will hold good in all machinery to which these wheels may be applied; the proportions of the power and the time being in all cases to the weight, according to the known and invariable laws of mechanics.

This crane, in the state it is now offered to the public, is calculated for small warehouses or shipping concerns, in which it is presumed to be desirable to obtain great power in a small space; and it is likewise supposed to be desirable to do as much work as possible with the smallest degree of power, viz. by one man: but in situations in which it may be desirable to employ several hands, for the sake of expediting work, the quantity of power that may be compressed in a small space, from the construction of this crane and the proportion of its parts, may be so varied as to do lighter work in less time, but with the same power; an advantage which cannot be obtained by any other crane that is known.

Of the Vertical Movement for working the Capstan.

The power of the capstan is well known, and it is likewise known that the space it requires for the men to walk the circle which is necessary to do the work cannot be so occupied without inconvenience; this has been remedied by the improvement now submitted to the public notice.

It consists in applying two wheels, similar to those which are used in the crane above described: these constitute a movement which occupies no more room than the drum-head of the common capstan, and may be turned by a winch or handle like the crane; its powers are similar to those of the crane, and, if necessary, may be greatly increased. Any number of hands may be employed, and when not in use the handles may be put aside, and no more space is occupied than by the common capstan.

The power of this movement may be made equal to that of the crane, and it is presumed that this improvement will be found particularly applicable for opening the gates of locks on navigable canals, and other situations in which little room can be spared for machinery.

VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL.

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.

•• Authentic Communications for this Article will always be thankfully received.

IT is upwards of ten years since any correct account of the internal condition of France was submitted to the English nation. The works of Mr. PINKERTON and Miss PLUMPTRE, are doubtless exceptions to this observation; but as their representations did not favour the prejudices which the *inventions* of the London Newspapers had succeeded in raising, they have been counteracted by the greater activity and reiterated misstatements of these Newspapers. During this absence of all genuine information, we have therefore conceived that we should perform an acceptable service to many of our readers, by collecting some facts from an English gentleman *who has recently returned to London after a residence of nearly eleven years in Paris.* We believe our informant to be a man of strict veracity, or we should not give publicity to his statements; at the same time they must be left to speak for themselves, and we consider that we are merely filling up, by means accidentally presented to us, an hiatus in the public intelligence, on subjects which merit the most serious attention.

According to the testimony of our informant, "The forces brought together and raised by Napoleon, after his return from Russia, for the opening of the northern campaign of 1813, consisted of

The cohorts, or militia who volunteered	120,000
Picked troops from Spain, chiefly dismounted cavalry, transported in waggons	60,000
The conscription of 1813	150,000
ditto for 1814	120,000
The reserve of seven former conscriptions	80,000
Veterans from Italy, under Bertrand	28,000
	<hr/> 558,000

The half of which had crossed the Rhine before the first of May, forming with the French troops then in Germany, about 300,000.

The present French armies and forces in active service, are estimated as under:

In Lusatia and Silesia	250,000
On the Lower Rhine, under Eckmühl, Belluno, and Vandamme	50,000
Under Castiliogne, at Wurzburg	30,000
Reserve at the grand depot at Mentz, under Valmy	50,000

Under the Viceroy on the Adige	40,000
Under Suchet, and in Catalonia	38,000
Under Jourdan, in or near Navarre	35,000
Under Foix, &c. in Biscay	8,000
In Dantzic, Rome, Naples, and various garrisons	50,000

546,000

In reserve, training, and in different parts of France	154,000
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Effective French army	700,000
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FRENCH ALLIES.

Contingents of the Princes of the Confederation of the Rhine, in Saxony and Bavaria	60,000
Danes on the Lower Rhine, &c.	20,000
Spaniards in Catalonia, &c. &c.	5,000

55,000

The Neapolitans are not included, because a lukewarmness has arisen between Napoleon and Murât, owing to the desire of the former to make the latter King of Poland, and then to unite Naples to the kingdom of Italy.

"The best officers in the French service in the public estimation in France are, 1. MACDONALD, Duke of Tarentum, formerly of the Irish brigade, and born of Irish parents, at Douay; a man of excellent character and generally beloved. 2. NEY, Prince of the Mosqua, a native of Alsace; an officer of the rarest qualities, and of great personal bravery, activity and coolness. 3. BEAUHARNOIS, Viceroy of Italy, son of the late empress; remarkable for his presence of mind, courage, and amiable character. 4. OUDINOT, Duke of Reggio; esteemed one of the bravest officers in the French service. 5. SUCHET, Duke of Albufera; an active and skilful officer. 6. SOULT, Duke of Dalmatia; chiefly eminent for his desperate personal courage. 7. VICTOR, Duke of Belluno; an officer of great activity and good moral character.

"BERTHIER, Prince of Neufchatel and Wagram, eminent for his skill in managing the staff affairs of an army. D'AVOUST, Prince of Eckmühl, much attached to Napoleon, and confidentially employed by him on difficult services. JUNOT, Duke of Abrantes, a man of great bravery, but devoid of skill as a general, lately sent governor to Venice, owing to various military blunders with which he has been charged. AUGEREAU, Duke of Castiliogne, esteemed a valuable

a valuable officer. MASSENA, Prince of Essling, lately retired from service owing to the loss of his sight and other infirmities, but immensely rich. MORTIER, Duke of Treviso, and MARMONT, Duke of Ragusa, owe their promotions chiefly to their personal attachment to Napoleon. JOURDAN has always been deemed an unfortunate commander, and was induced to accompany Joseph into Spain, from a long subsisting friendship between them.

"The famous BARRERE is attached to the police, with a pension of 12,000 livres, and writes the political articles and strictures which appear in the *Moniteur*. BARRAS, the ex-director, lives on his estate in Burgundy. CARNOT lives privately in Paris. SIEYES, created a count and a senator, lives in much splendour in Paris.

"Political parties in France, consist chiefly of the adherents of government, of a small party of republicans, and a still smaller party of ancient royalists. The marriage of Napoleon with the Austrian Princess, attached the whole Bourbon party to the present dynasty.

"The Ex-King and Queen of Spain, with her Prince of Peace, and two of the junior children, reside at Rome. FERDINAND reposes himself at Valency, near Blois, a chateau belonging to the Prince of Beneventé; he hunts in the forest, and is constantly attended by a *gens d'arme*; but is supposed to have no inclination to escape, or take on himself the cares of government, owing to the *foiblesse de son esprit*.

"No paper money is in circulation in France. Gold and silver coin exists in great abundance in Napoleons, and double Napoleons of gold; and in the cent sols, two francs, one franc, and half and quarter franc of silver.

"Butcher's meat in Paris is from 4½d. to 5d. per pound of 20 ounces, at the public markets; bread 2d.; cheese 7d.; butter 1s. 3d. (in April); potatoes, the English bushel, 4d.; ordinary wine 6d. per bottle; good burgundy 8d.; ordinary claret 10d.; and good claret 1s. 9d. In the provinces, the whole are 30 per cent. cheaper. Colonial produce is very dear. Loaf sugar 6s. per pound; moist sugar 4s. 6d. Coffee 4d. per ounce. The beet-root sugar is at present as dear as West India, and is much mixed with the latter by the venders.

"The direct taxes are but trifling, amounting altogether, to householders, to not more than 5 or 6 per cent. on the

rental of their houses. The revenue is chiefly raised by duties on imports and exports, and imposts on staple manufactures, and a land tax of about 5d. in the pound.

"The roads are in fine condition. Of private buildings there are few new ones. Trade in general is dead, and agriculture is not flourishing. Travelling is secure, and robbers little heard of. There are no public executions, except for murder and coining. The legal prisons are almost empty; but the state prisons are generally full.

"The CODE NAPOLEON is acted upon in all the courts of law in France, and its dependancies; and it is generally adopted in the principalities of the Confederation of the Rhine. It is much approved of by the people of France.

"The rage for dress, and luxury in general, is at the highest pitch in Paris. The Napoleon nobility, now become very numerous, keep splendid equipages and great retinues of servants, exceeding any thing known in England, with very sumptuous tables. The Prince of Beneventé; Clarke, Duke of Feltre; Maret, Duke of Bassano; Cambaceres, Prince of Parma; Savary, Duke of Rovigo; the Prince of Eckmühl; Fouchet, Duke of Otranto; and Augereau, Duke of Castiliogno, are supposed to enjoy from 50 to 100,000*l.* sterling per annum; and keep splendid palaces, shewy carriages drawn by four and six horses, and retinues of twenty or thirty livery servants, there being in France neither assessed taxes nor property tax.

"The theatres are as much attended as ever; but the churches are neglected, though service is regularly performed in them, and their ministers well paid by the government. All sects are tolerated and protected; the protestant and sectarian ministers having pensions from the government like those of the catholics.

"Napoleon appears in public unprotected; he often walks and rides in and about Paris with only one or two attendants; and indicates no personal fear in his constant visits at the theatres and other public places. He sleeps but six hours; eats freely, and sits at dinner only half an hour, drinking but half a bottle of wine. Notwithstanding his incessant avocations of business, from five in the morning till ten at night, he is described as a man of great gallantry, and is reported to have a numerous progeny by various favourites. All petitioners have

have easy access to him at the reviews, and at the hunts, and regularly receive his answers to their petitions, through the ministers. The reserve and gravity of his character, render him no particular favourite with the French people; yet his merit in restoring order out of the chaos of the revolution, his methods of conciliating all parties, and the splendour of his character and achievements, attach and reconcile all the considerate, ambitious, and military part of the people to his government. No man speaks of the revolution, and of the actors in it, without horror; and no one thinks of the Bourbon family. Bonaparte may not be generally beloved, yet he cannot be said to be hated, and he is never despised. The reigning empress is little esteemed, and in matters of religion is supposed to be very bigoted. She is much attached to her husband, whom she always calls "*mon amour*." The King of Rome is a healthy child, and very like his father. In the event of the death of Napoleon, it is generally supposed in France, that the regency will be readily and quietly established.

"The people always speak with deep concern of the protracted duration of the English war, which they consider as an effect of those malignant coalitions that for twenty-four years have been raised against their revolution and government; and they pant for the return of peace, it may perhaps be said, as anxiously as do many sensible people in England.

"Notwithstanding the extreme delicacy of describing the feelings of the people of hostile nations to each other, it may perhaps be usefully stated, that as the intelligent portion of the French people draw their inferences from the extraordinary message of March 1803, from the documents connected with Lord Whitworth's negotiations about *Malta*, and from the failure of the numerous overtures for peace made by Napoleon, they consider the war as wholly UNAVOIDABLE, and as purely DEFENSIVE on the part of France. Besides they generally speak of all the recent wars merely as continuations of the revolutionary war, and as excited and persevered in by the same jealous and acrimonious spirit against the prosperity and internal government of France which animated the combined despots from 1790 to 1800; and they number all the new leagues and coalitions against France in a series, beginning

from that of 1790, till that of 1812. They reckon that they are now contending against the sixth of these coalitions; every former one of which has terminated by discomfiture, and by the ruin of some of the parties; and as every coalition ends in the further aggrandisement of France, and in diminished means of the coalesced powers, little anxiety is felt in France about the issue of any of them. Indeed, many French preachers maintain in the pulpits of Paris, that the Almighty, for purposes measured by his inscrutable wisdom, has hardened the hearts of the rulers of nations, as he hardened that of Pharaoh, and that France is but an instrument of Providence in the modern devastations of Europe.*

"There are eight newspapers in Paris; the *Moniteur*, the *Journal de l'Empire*, the *Journal de France*, the *Publiciste*, the *Gazette de France*, the *Journal de Santé*, the *Journal de Paris*, and the *Gazette du Soir*. The two first have the greatest circulation; and the whole are the *avowed*, not as in some countries the *covert*, property of the government.

"English newspapers are not read or seen except by the government, so that

* These positions afford abundant matter for useful reflection; but we purposely forbear to make any observations, except in regard to the use thus made of the results of war, by teachers of the religion of peace. There is evidently some dangerous abuse of true religion in so readily adapting it to the views of all governments, as AN INCENTIVE TO WAR. Thus for example, when the French lately entered Dresden, they found the ceremonies arranged for a grand *Te Deum*, for the alledged victory over the French at Lutzen; but the French commandant galloped immediately to the cathedral, and ordered the service to proceed, not for the victory over the French, but for the victory gained by them over the Russians. The indecorum of both parties, in this transaction, will be instantly felt; but was not their conduct analogous to that of all divines, when they undertake to prove by signs, easily pressed into their service, that the cause of their government is the cause of God, and therefore to be persevered and gloried in? Is not this however encouraging, by the solemn agency of religion, the practice of WAR, instead of assuaging the passions and mutual hatred of nations, by the benevolent doctrines of Jesus; and by teaching, as the genuine practical effect of all morality, and all religion, "*Peace on earth, and good will, forbearance and charity among men?*"

their

their extravagant contents and opinions are wholly unknown to the people of Paris and France. Till our informant landed in England he had no idea, except from the occasional replies to them in the *Moniteur*, of the tone and language of the English newspapers relative to the French government. The Medical and Physical Journal, Nicholson's Philosophical Journal, the Monthly Magazine, Tilloch's Philosophical Magazine, and the Repertory of Arts and Sciences, may be occasionally seen on the tables of the Imperial Institute.

"The English prisoners residing at large in Paris do not exceed fifty; but the numerous resident English housekeepers still reside there undisturbed. Miss WILLIAMS has left Paris for the south of France. Lady Y. lives in retirement, engaged in the education of her children, and suffering much from ill health. Dr. WATSON, the author of the Life of Fletcher, is dead. Mr. JOHN PARRY, formerly of the *Courier*, lives in much domestic comfort near the Palais Royale. COUNT RUMFORD enjoys the favour and confidence of the French government.

"The grounds of military promotion in the French army are, previous education in the military school, and actual service; the gradations rising regularly from the common soldier to the marshal, according to bravery and merit. A lieutenant's pay is 40*l.*, a captain's 80*l.*, lieutenant-colonel's 125*l.*, colonel's 250*l.*, and a marshal's 3000*l.*; dukes have 8000*l.* per annum annexed to the dukedom, counts 1250*l.*, barons 500*l.*, and a chevalier 125*l.* per annum. In France, 100*l.* goes in living generally as far as about 400*l.* in England.

"The Imperial Institute is greatly respected, and all the literary establishments are much attended; science in general being much honoured by the people and government. The French painters, sculptors, and engravers, have arrived at the highest perfection. The chief painters are DAVID, GROS, and GARAT. CANOVA resides at Rome, but the public buildings at Paris abound in his works. BOILDEAU and DEYLERAC are the favourite composers for the theatres.

"The ornaments added to the old facade of the Louvre, have been finished in the first style of elegance; and the new wing, completing the quadrangle, is in great forwardness. The size of the whole building may be conceived, when

it is stated that a hundred thousand men may be reviewed in the square!

"Versailles is undergoing a general repair, and is intended for the future country residence of the Imperial court. The present country palaces are St. Cloud, Fontainebleau, and Compeigne; the town palaces are the Thuilleries and the *Elisées Bourbon*."

The notices in our two last Magazines, relative to a certain *mysterious* practice for curing Insanity, have brought a variety of circumstances within our knowledge, some of which it will be our duty to lay before the public. We mentioned in our last that the practice itself consists in causing a stream of warm or cold water to fall on the shaven head of the patient, the body being immersed in water of the same or of an opposite temperature. At the same time we were enabled to refer as our authority to Mr. TARDY, a professional gentleman of much respectability residing in Marchmont-street, Russel-square, who it seems assisted Mr. Lusette in his first experiments, previously to that gentleman's connection with a Mr. Delahyde, another surgeon of the same vicinity. In regard to the case which we mentioned as being under the care of Mr. Tardy, and which he has continued to treat as above described, we have the satisfaction to find that considerable amendment has been the consequence; and, indeed, there seems no doubt but this system of treatment has a sedative effect highly beneficial in several species of insanity. The case in question is one of long-standing idiotism, and also an hereditary affection, circumstances unfavourable to any prospect of permanent cure; yet the alleviation of the symptoms even in this instance has determined Mr. T. to persevere in the same course upon other patients, who with that view have been placed under his superintendence. The detailed results of all these cases he purposes to submit to the faculty and the public through the appropriate channel of the Medical and Physical Journal. We have further to state, that an American friend has informed us, that external applications of water have exclusively been used, for some time past, in a receptacle for lunatics in Philadelphia, with a degree of success which has excited great attention in the United States. Another correspondent has pointed out additional authorities for this practice, besides those named in our last, from Hippocrates down

down to the able modern works of Arnold, Ferriar, and Pinel; yet it does not appear to have been a mode of treatment insisted upon *exclusively*, or as a *specific*, but simply as a means of alleviating aggravated symptoms in particular kinds of mania.

We have frequently called public attention to the corruption of many of the London newspapers, and expressed our opinion that they were the firebrands which excited the present horrible war, which have given it countenance by their misrepresentations, and which even to this hour excite false hopes of its results by their fabrications and impositions of all kinds. In this opinion we are supported by the public writings of Mr. BELSHAM, Mr. ROSCOE, and other estimable persons; but we were not aware that we were sanctioned in like manner by the high authority of the late Mr. Fox, whose sentiments on this very subject stand recorded in the debate on the King's Speech, on the 17th of November, 1802. "*A great deal, said Mr. Fox, is asserted about the disposition of the people of this country in favour of the war. This he had no hesitation in affirming to be completely false; for it was his opinion that there never was a time when a wish for war was less the sense of the people than at the present moment. The origin of this calumny on the country, it was easy to trace. It arose, he affirmed, from the coalition of some newspapers, which affected to hold out this as the real disposition of the people. Their motives for such representations might be various:—they might wish to gratify spleen; or to increase their circulation, by contriving something to excite the curiosity of their readers, as a means of selling more of their papers. Mankind had been sacrificed to the interests of princes and parties; but dreadful indeed would be the state of a country, if nations were to be driven into war merely to serve the private interests of publishers of newspapers: if the passions or cupidity of such persons were to be the means of plunging two nations into a destructive contest, it would be the most base and ignoble cause in which a people were ever engaged.*"

The anniversary meeting of the NATIONAL SOCIETY for educating the children of the poor on the Madras system, was held on the 2d of June in the hall of Sion College. The ARCHBISHOP of CANTERBURY took the chair, and there were present the Archbishop of York, MONTHLY MAG, No. 244.

the earls of Shaftesbury, Nelson; lords Kenyon, Radstock; the bishops of London, Chichester, Chester, Exeter, Hereford, St. David's, Worcester, Ely, Salisbury; the Speaker; together with a numerous body of the subscribers and friends to the institution. By the annual report of the proceedings of the society, it appeared that the beneficial purposes of the institution have been carried into effect, in the course of the last year, in various parts of the kingdom on a very extensive scale. The number of schools formed in connection with the National Society are five times greater than they were at the time of the preceding annual report; and of course the number of children educated in different parts of the kingdom on the Madras system, has increased in the same proportion. It appeared also that a number of schools have been formed on the same plan, in various places, which have not yet established a connection with the National Society; so that the extension of this important system of education has been greater even than as stated in the annual report. It appeared also, that, in the metropolis, not only the Central School, in Baldwin's-garden, has been carried on with energy and effect, but other schools have been instituted, so numerous, and on so extended a scale, as to constitute, on the whole, no inadequate system of education for the lower classes of this vast population. The Archbishop of Canterbury mentioned that in the deanery of Tendring, near Colchester, the number of children reported as proper objects of the Madras system of education, amounted to about 2000; and that, of these, more than 1700 are now actually receiving this education in the schools formed under the National Society.—On the whole the report of the advancement of national education, made during the last year, was such as fully to satisfy the highest expectations of the friends and supporters of that system.

Mr. MEADLEY, whose *Memoirs of Dr. Paley* have been so favourably received by the public, has recently been engaged in compiling *Memoirs of Algernon Sydney*, from various scattered sources of information, which with an appendix of curious and authentic documents will be speedily presented to the world.

A series of Flowers and Fruits, engraved by Mr. Busby from the designs of Madame Vincent, of Paris, is announced, in twelve numbers.

Sir EGERTON BRYDGES announces Letters to a Friend on the Poor Laws, so far as they regard Settlements, and the modern System of Poor Houses. The purpose of this work is to show the pressing and immediate necessity of bringing back these laws nearer to the simplicity of their original provisions, as well for the relief of the rates, as for the comfort and moral character of the poor themselves.

A splendid work on the Costume of Yorkshire, illustrated by forty highly-finished and coloured Engravings, facsimiles of original drawings, descriptive of the peculiar dress, occupation, and manners, of various inhabitants of that extensive and populous county, uniform with the Costumes of China, Austria, &c. will appear early in August.

Mr. J. BIGLAND has just completed, in two volumes octavo, a History of England, on a new plan, equally removed from the prolixity of those written by Rapin, Hume, Smollett, Henry, &c. and from the dryness and obscurity of such as are commonly used in schools.

Miss RUNDALL, of Bath, announces Part I. of a new History of England; to be completed in Three Parts, forming a handsome quarto volume, illustrated by forty copper-plates.

Poetical Illustrations, by W. COOMBE, esq. of Six Engravings by Thielke, after the elegant designs of the Princess Elizabeth, are printing at the Shakspeare press.

HORNE TOOKE's copy of Johnson's Dictionary, with marginal notes, was bought at the sale of his books, by MAJOR JAMES, for 200l.; and we understand it is forthwith to be printed. Other articles, enriched by his notes, sold as under:

	£.	s.	d.
Burke on the French Revolution	8	12	0
Godwin's Enquirer	3	15	0
Hardy's Trial, 4 vols.	5	5	0
Tooke's ditto	6	15	0
Marris's Hermes	16	0	0
Locke on the Understanding, } 2 vols.	13	0	0
Locke's Works, folio	18	0	0
Louth's Grammar	5	10	0
Lye, Dict-Saxonium	54	0	0
Monboddo on Language	5	7	6
Oswald on Common Sense	4	3	0
Piozzi's Synonymy	4	13	0
Phillips on James	4	13	0
Ritson's Remarks on Shakspeare	7	2	6
Skinner's Etymologicon Lexicon	7	17	6
Spelman's Glossary	3	17	0
Vossii Opera	12	12	0

A Poetical Tour to Scarborough, em-

bellished with twenty coloured engravings, is preparing for publication.

We are happy in being enabled to announce, that Madame DE STAEL's work will shortly be published in this country, entitled "De l'Allemagne," consisting of the result of her observations on the Manners, Society, Literature, and Philosophy, of the Germans. An edition was printed at Paris in the year 1810; and, although, in its course through the press, it was submitted to the censors of the press, the whole impression was destroyed by a mandate of the police.

That ingenious mechanic Mr. T. SHELDRAKE has been long engaged on the means of impelling vessels on the water by machinery to be set in motion by the human arm, or by the powers of steam, as occasion may require. His design is to produce covered boats which will carry 50 or 60 passengers, and be impelled by two or three men with such velocity as will enable them to make an average passage from Richmond to London in as little time as the stages go in, if not less. This will accommodate the public with a more comfortable conveyance than a stage coach, and at two-thirds of the expense. These boats being established, larger ones may be made to be driven by steam, to any extent that may be required. There is a peculiarity in this invention that will be of advantage in every department of inland navigation, even supposing the steam system should not be adopted, by which it is expected that one half the labour that is now expended in every department of inland navigation may be saved, by adding this improvement to the vessels that are at present employed. We learn too, as will appear by our provincial intelligence, that STEAM boats are already in use on the river Aire.

Shortly will be published, Poetical Trifles, written on various Subjects, serious and comic, by EDWARD TRAPP PILGRIM, Esq.

A plan is arranging for the establishment of a NEW DAILY EVENING PAPER, devoted to the cause of TRUTH, PEACE, and REFORM; the object of which will be to rescue the English people from the thralldom of the present corrupt and mischievous press.

Shortly will be published, printed upon card leaves of cartridge paper, to be used with a portable frame, Reynolds's Arithmetic, for Madras Schools.

The recent Travels of M. Von KLAPROTH

ROTH in the Caucasus and Georgia, performed by order of the Russian government, are nearly ready for publication. They are translated from the German by Mr. SHOBEL.

Miss E. A. COXE has in the press a tale intitled *Liberality and Prejudice*, which is nearly ready for publication.

Proposals are circulated for publishing by subscription, *Political Portraits*, in this new ærag, with explanatory notes, historical and biographical. By WILLIAM PLAYFAIR, Esq.

Mr. BENJAMIN BROOK's *Lives of the Puritans*, (commenced some time ago,) will be ready for publication early in September.

Mr. BRITTON's *History and Architectural Illustrations of Redcliffe Church, Bristol*, will be published in a few days; and will contain twelve engravings of plans and views of the church, besides an historical and descriptive essay.

Mr. G. RILEY has in the press, a *New Practical Treatise on the Art of Flower Painting and Drawing with Water Colours*, for the Instruction and Amusement of young ladies.

A *History of the University of Cambridge* is announced, in twenty monthly numbers, illustrated by eighty highly finished and coloured engravings, all facsimiles of drawings by Messrs. Mackenzie, Pugin, Uwins, &c. corresponding with the similar work on Oxford.

A selection from the correspondence of Baron de Grimm will shortly be published, under the title of "*Memoirs Historiques, Litteraires, et Anecdotiques, de la Correspondence Philosophique et Critique, adressée au Duc de Saxe-Gotha, depuis 1770 jusqu'en 1792, par le Baron de Grimm et par Diderot; formant un tableau piquant de la bonne société de Paris sous les règnes de Louis XV et Louis XVI.*"

Sir ROBERT KERR PORTER's promised *Narrative of the late Campaign in Russia*, containing information drawn from official sources, and from intercepted

French documents, illustrated with plans, &c. will be a very seasonable publication, provided it confines itself to STRICT TRUTH. We are weary, and we believe the public are heartily ashamed of the follies of the Cossack hurrah! nor do we expect to see certain stories reprinted of Russian victories where no battles took place, or of great Russian captures where there existed no enemy. The author has a delicate task to perform.

An interesting paper upon the Explosions in Coal Mines, by Dr. REID CLANNY, of Sunderland, was read at the meeting of the Royal Society, on the 26th of May, from which it appears, that within the last seven years, in the vicinity of Sunderland alone, upwards of two hundred industrious workmen have been killed, and three hundred women and children left in destitute circumstances by those dreadful explosions! In this paper he gave a description of his newly invented lamp for the effectual prevention of those shocking accidents which are still so frequent in coal mines, notwithstanding the advantages of ventilation. The lamp is very simple in its construction, and very strong, while, at the same time, the flame is so completely isolated from the atmosphere that no more air can explode at a time than the lamp contains; and the direct communication with the surrounding atmosphere being thus cut off, all chance of such accidents is prevented.

The Chancellor's Prize Compositions at Oxford, have been adjudged as follows:—The Latin Essay, *Quam vim in moribus populi Romani corrigendis habuerit potestas censoria?* to Mr. J. T. Coleridge, late scholar of Corpus Christi College, and now fellow of Exeter College.—The English Essay, '*Etymology*,' to the same gentleman.—Latin Verse, *Alexander tumulum Achillis invisens*, to Mr. Henry Hart Milman, commoner of Brasenose.—Sir Roger Newdigate's Prize, English Verse, to Mr. Francis Hawkins, fellow of St. John's College.

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

Eight Canzonets, with an accompaniment for the Piano-forte; composed and inscribed to the Miss Tylney Longs, by J. M. Coombs. 10s. 6d.

AFTER a sedulous examination of these canzonets, we have the satisfaction to find ourselves enabled to speak of them in terms honourable to the com-

poser. The general style of the work is calculated to impress the public with ideas of Mr. Coomb's abilities, which cannot but be accompanied with the expectation of much future excellence from his pen. The first piece, "Oh! cast ev'ry care to the wind," is graceful and expressive; a pleasing pathos marks the

second, "Ye happy hours which once were mine;" the fourth, "Art thou not dear unto my heart," is rendered interesting by the novelty of the passages; with the succeeding glee, "Mary Martin," we are particularly pleased; the parts are skilfully arranged, and the melody is simple and ingenious. "Where shall the lover rest," is judiciously set, both in the points of melody and accompaniment, and the chorus at the words, "Never, O never," is well judged, and of powerful effect. The seventh piece, "O I could leave for evermore," is melodious and scientific; and the eighth, "The wand'ring boy," is simple and interesting.

"*Thou dear Native Land;*" the Poetry by John Stewart, esq. the Music composed by Dr. John Clarke, of Cambridge. 2s.

This vocal production which Dr. Clarke has augmented and embellished with an accompaniment for the piano-forte, is one of those ingenious publications which do not appear every day, and never, except from men of real talents and science. The diversity of the two movements, as given to each of the verses, and the variety, yet connection, of the several passages, are what those would expect who are acquainted with the professional eminence of the author, and will not fail to contribute to the delight of the lovers of superior order of vocal music.

"*Haut Ton, or Cupid in Bond-street;*" sung by Mr. C. Taylor, with the greatest applause, at Vauxhall Gardens; composed by Mr. Hook. 1s. 6d.

Those who are acquainted with Mr. Hook's general style of ballad writing, (and we might ask, who is not?) will anticipate what we have to say of the trifle before us. All the usual ease and popular cast of style which pervade his former Vauxhall melodies, characterize its passages, and evince the continued and vivacious talents of the composer.

"*The Rose,*" a favourite Rondo; sung with the most enthusiastic applause at the Theatre Royal, Drury Lane, by Mr. Braham; composed by John Whitaker. 2s. 6d.

Mr. Whitaker, in this ballad, has displayed considerable resources of fancy. The melody is not only conceived with taste, but expresses, in a happy variety and relief of passages, the full sense and sentiment of the poetry. The modulation is easy and natural, the accompanying piano-forte part is ably constructed, and the whole exhibits talents and judgment which reflect honour on Mr. W. as a vocal composer.

Rondo for the Piano-forte, "*Pray, Goody, please to moderate,*" sung by Mr. Sinclair at the Theatre Royal, Covent Garden; com-

posed by W. H. Cutler, Mus. Bac. Oxon. 2s.

In this rondo Mr. Cutler has acquitted himself with more than common address. The *introduzione* is ingenious and appropriate, and the manner of working upon the subject matter is tasteful and effective.

"*Little Busy Bee,*" a favourite ballad; sung by Mr. Benson at Sadler's Wells Theatre, in the Aqua-Melodrama of Rokeby Castle; written by C. Dibdin, jun.; composed by W. Reeve. 1s. 6d.

This little ballad, the words of which are prettily conceived, is novel and attractive in its melody. The poetry and the music are in unison, and the result is a light and charming trifle.

"*Think me not Lost,*" an epitaph in Salisbury Cathedral; set to music by T. Atwood, esq. 1s.

Mr. Atwood has set the words of this epitaph with grace and feeling. Their sense is forcibly and justly expressed, and the melody, a kind of *mezza aria*, possesses that melancholy sweetness which gives so high an interest to sepulchral music.

"*Fair Rosa;*" sung by Mr. Sinclair at the Theatre Royal, Covent Garden; written and composed by John Parry. 1s. 6d.

Not only taste of a higher order than we commonly meet with, but much novel turn of thought, serve to distinguish the present ballad from the generality of compositions of the same species. The expression has also been successfully attended to, and while the ear enjoys the sweetness of the melody, the mind is gratified by the inforcement of the poet's ideas.

"*The withered Rose,*" a ballad. The Poetry written by John Stewart, esq.; the Music composed by Dr. John Clark, of Cambridge. 1s. 6d.

This is a pleasing elegant little production, of too little magnitude perhaps for its introduction at the higher London concerts, and certainly too finished and tasteful for Vauxhall, or any place of ordinary musical entertainment. The ideas are sweet, flowing, and consentaneous, and the general effect such as bespeaks the master.

"*Cupid and Psyche,*" a favourite Air; arranged as a Duett for the Piano-forte; by M. P. Corri. 2s.

The parts of this duett are arranged with considerable skill. Judgment properly supplies the place of profound science, and good taste produces an effect that would not be discreditable to genius.

MONTHLY REGISTER OF THE PROGRESS OF BRITISH LEGISLATION,

With occasional Notices of important Judicial Decisions.

CAP. CXLV. "An Act to explain the exemption from toll in several Acts of Parliament, for carriages employed in husbandry; and for regulating the tolls to be paid on other carriages, and on horses, in certain other cases therein specified."—23d July, 1812.

This Act recites the 13 Geo. iii. c. 78, and enacts that where there is an exemption under any Act relating to any turnpike road, in respect of any horse, mule, ass, oxen, waggon, cart, or other carriage, carrying or drawing any dung, mould, soil, marl, lime, or compost, of any nature or kind soever, for manuring or improving the land, or hay, straw, or any other fodder for cattle, such exemption shall extend, in respect of every cart or other carriage, and also in respect to the cattle drawing the same, going empty, or loaded only with implements necessary for more convenient carriage, or loading or unloading such lading, or returning empty, or with such implements as aforesaid, having been so laden, notwithstanding the said waggon, cart, or other carriage shall, for the purposes aforesaid, go to or return from any parish or place in which the said turnpike road does not lie.—To prevent frauds, the tolls on empty carriages to be first paid, and afterwards returned upon coming back so loaded the same day.—Penalty on refusing to re-pay toll not less than 20s. nor more than 40s.—Persons aggrieved to appeal to justices of peace where offence committed.—Trustees to release lessees of tolls from their contracts at Michaelmas next; if the lessees require it in consideration of this exemption.—Lessees, &c. of tolls wishing to determine contracts, trustees, &c. to relet the tolls.—The regulations of weight in 13 Geo. iii. are not to extend to manure waggons, &c. by reason of their having empty baskets, &c. provided the fellyes of the wheels are of the breadth of six inches or more, and such waggon, together with the loading, shall not exceed three tons in summer, and two tons ten hundred weight in winter; and to every cart having the fellyes of the wheels of less breadth than six inches, two tons in winter, and two tons ten hundred weight in summer; summer being taken from the first day of May, to the thirty-first day of October, both days inclusive.—Regulation as to payment of toll, when coaches, &c. are affixed to waggons, &c. or saddle horses sent by drivers of waggons; viz. four-wheel carriage to pay for two horses, and two wheels for one, and each horse to pay toll as one. Where such carriages are laden, to pay double toll.

Cap. CXLVI. "An Act for the

better regulating and preserving parish and other registers of births, baptisms, marriages and burials, in England."—28th July, 1812.

Officiating ministers to keep registers of baptisms, &c.—Parishes to provide leaved books.—King's printer to transmit the Act and forms of the register to the ministers.—Registers to be in separate books.—Certificate of baptism or burial when performed in any other place than the parish church, &c. to be according to schedule.—Books to remain in custody of rector, &c.—Copies of registers to be verified within two months after the end of the year, by the rector, vicar, curate, &c. or by the church warden, clerk, or person duly appointed.—Copies of register books to be transmitted to the registrars of each diocese.—Registrar to make reports to bishops, whether the returns have been sent to them.—In case of neglect to verify copies of the register books, churchwardens to certify the default.—In extra-parochial places, memorandum may be delivered, of every baptism or burial, to the minister of some adjoining parish.—Letters and packets to go free of postage, containing such certificates.—Register books and memorandums, when transmitted to registrars, to be safely kept from damage.—For providing proper places to preserve copies of registers in dioceses where it shall be found necessary.—Penalty on making false entries, or false copies of such entries, felony or transportation for fourteen years.—But not to affect accidental errors, if duly and timely corrected according to the truth and justice of the case.—Fees heretofore payable, not to be diminished by this Act.—Copy of register not subject to stamp duty.—Application of penalties.—List of all registers to be transmitted.—Provisions of this Act to extend to cathedral churches, &c.—Not to repeal any provision of 26 Geo. ii. c. 53.

This Act is a substitute for an Act introduced by Mr. Rose, to which the whole clergy objected most violently. It went to establish a complete system of registering all births and a central office of search. It would have put the parishes to some cost, and created a new office. But the want of proper registers is a great inconvenience, and under the imperial code of France this is at present effected with great accuracy.

Cap. CXLVII. "An Act for regulating the allowances granted out of the duties of assessed taxes, to persons in respect of the number of their children, by
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an Act passed in the forty-sixth year of his present Majesty; and for extending the limitation mentioned in the said Act in proportion to the increase of the said duties."—28th July, 1812.

This Act recites the 46 Geo. iii. c. 84.—48 Geo. iii. c. 55.—52 Geo. iii. c. 93, and directs allowances granted by the first recited Act to be computed on the amount of the duties chargeable by the two last recited Acts, provided the assessments be under 45l.

Cap. CXLVIII. "An Act to enable the keeper of his Majesty's privy purse for the time being, to dispose of and transfer all such public stocks or funds, as now do or shall hereafter stand in his name, in the books of the governor and company of the Bank of England, in trust for his Majesty."—28th July, 1812.

This is one of the Acts rendered necessary by his Majesty's ill health.—The keeper of his Majesty's privy purse, enabled to sell and transfer stock, for certain purposes; and to account for the proceeds to such persons as are authorized to audit such accounts.

Cap. CXLIX. "An Act to regulate the separation of damaged from sound coffee, and to permit dealers to send out any quantity of coffee not exceeding eight pounds weight without permit, until the end of two years from the passing of this Act."—28th July, 1812.

Cap. CL. "An Act to amend an Act passed in the forty-fourth year of his Majesty's reign, for granting stamp duties in Great Britain, so far as regards the duties granted on medicines and on licences for vending the same."—28th July, 1812.

This Act recites the 44 Geo. iii. c. 98, and enacts that the schedule to the recited Act shall be repealed, and instead thereof the schedule thereto annexed shall be used.—Penalty on persons vending medicines without a paper cover provided by the commissioners of stamps, 10l.—It also recites 42 Geo. iii. c. 56, and enacts that persons resident in Edinburgh shall take out a licence annually, and that victuallers, &c. shall not be required to take out a licence who shall sell any of the artificial or other waters mentioned in the schedule, and which shall be drank in their houses.—The schedule contains a list of all the known quack medicines, waters, and compositions called nostrums, or specifics, and generally all secret compositions, all patent medicines, whether the patent be expired or not, and all medicines accompanied with a label, or bill setting forth their use and virtues. But not to extend to drugs in the book of rates, nor to unmixed drugs sold by persons licensed, or otherwise authorised; nor to known compounds not patent or proprietary medicines, nor recommended as above.

ALPHABETICAL LIST of BANKRUPTCIES and DIVIDENDS, announced between the 18th of June, and the 17th of July, extracted from the London Gazettes.

N. B.—In Bankruptcies in and near London, the Attornies are to be understood to reside in London, and in Country Bankruptcies at the Residence of the Bankrupt, except otherwise expressed.

BANKRUPTCIES. [This Month 130.]

(The Solicitors' Names are between Parentheses.)

ALLEN W. King's Lynn, Norfolk, grocer. (Harvey Ashford H. Bristol, victualler. (Clifford Atkinson J. Manchester, liquor merchant. (Cardwell Adams T. Camberwell, glazier and plumber. (Burt Abbott D. Gracechurch street, bookfeller. (Cotton Alpaig J. Berkeley, coal dealer. (Vizard and co. Bramley E. Francis Place and Sidney's Alley, hofier. (Jones and Keynall Branman H. Bethnal Green, baker. (Mitchell, London Barnes T. Stamford street, Blackfriars Road, Stationer. (Meymott Bew T. Brixton, Surrey, cheesemonger. (Lee Brindell W. City Road, corn dealer. (Annesley Barnett B. and A. Davis, Shadwell High street, fopfellers and woollen drapers. (Bennett Bisp J. Bristol, butcher. (Widdulph and Hare Borne W. Union street, Lambeth, blacking manufacturer. (Hape Blawell T. F. Lucas street, Gray's inn Lane, insurance broker. (Folien Burroughs M. Myton, near Hull, merchant. (Sandwith Baker R. Aldgate High street, china and hardwareman. (Flahman Barry J. Brighton, coachmaker. (Haynes, London Besion G. Bellemont Lodge, Vauxhall, merchant. (Holt and Tatters, Lethbury Beewell R. Norwich, jack manufacturer. (Cufance Ball J. Court street, East Smithfield, victualler. (Clare Bish W. and C. L. Great Queen street, coach makers. (Allen and Gilly Bost J. Chancery, brick maker and limeburner. (Bost)

Brown J. Tillsdown, liquor merchant. (Price and co. Barraclof J. Leicester, cabinet maker. (Taylor Cooke J. Queen street, Birmingham, button maker. (Chilton Chippenhall C. W. Liverpool, tobaccoconist. (Pritt Carter W. Hammer Smith, baker. (Field and co. Cooper J. Manchester, flour dealer. (Entwistle Court W. Birmingham, nail founder. (Lowe Chambers J. Manchester, dealer and chapman. (Haghead and Ainsworth Crofts D. Marchmont street, boot and shoe maker. (James Crane S. and H. S. Stratford, Essex, merchants. (Evitt and Rixon Cary J. Raquet court, Fleet street, merchant. (Crowder and co. Collin J. and W. Oxford, linen draper Castle T. Chatham, Kent, rope maker. (Flexney Cumberland W. and Co. Leicester, hofiers. (Payne Cooke J. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, biscuit baker. (Brockett Dowling D. Devonshire street, schoolmaster. (Chrisop Dewart T. Tooley street, Southwark, ink and Russia mat merchant Dyer J. Bristol, wine merchant. (Baynton Eldridge H. Greenwich, carpenter. (Pearson Forty T. Bermondsey New Road, wine merchant. (Vanderdum and Cumyn Fathers J. West Drayton, grocer. (Jackson Feulay T. Lincoln, victualler. (Baldwin Fetzah J. St. Ives, Huntingdon, money scrivener. (Chalot Ford R. Jomer's Town, facking manufacturer. (Shepherd and co. Grisdale G. Wellclose-square, jeweller. (Collingwood Gordon G. Newcastle, joiner. (Constable Gough G. Wem, Salop, victualler. (Palmer Gooch W. Canterbury, Kent, gunsmith. (Lewis Green W. Boston le Moors, Ropkeeper. (Kay and Belling

Griffith

- Griffith R. and W. Z. Holwell, Exeter, coach makers. (Geare)
 Gale J. W. Bathwick, Somerset. innholder. (Taylor)
 Groombridge J. Perham, Kent, baker, grocer, and linen draper. (Lewis)
 Heaton G. George Street, Tower Hill, broker. (Mitchell)
 Hirst J. and J. Pattye, Heckmondwike, merchants. (Evans)
 Heather T. Southampton, dealer. (Hulme)
 Harvey W. Lamb's Conduit place, money scrivener. (Gauns)
 Hell J. Plymouth, ironmonger. (Hyne)
 Hurstley J. Bolton le Moors, Lancaster, printer. (Croft and Robtson)
 Hammond G. Glamford Briggs, Lincoln, merchant. (Holgate)
 Hughes T. Covent Garden Market, fruiterer. (Stevenson)
 Hill M. Gainsboro', Lincoln, cornfactor. (Fisher)
 Hankinson S. Handforth Cheadle, Chester, dealer. (Walker)
 Hickinbottom J. Jermyn Street, St. James's, hotel keeper. (Harvey)
 Hoyle J. and T. Padcham, Lancaster, calico manufacturers.
 Hayter T. Adcombe, Somerset, sail cloth manufacturer. (Templar)
 Harris J. St. Thomas the Apostle, Devon, currier. (Bruton and Ford)
 Hoare C. Cheapside, taylor and draper. (Bartlett)
 Hobbs J. Sandhurst, blacksmith. (Platt)
 Jenkins T. Fleet Street taylor. (Dannollon and Bowden)
 Jowett J. Radford, miller. (Bleasdale and co.)
 Jones H. Deptford, Kent, taylor. (Chambers, London)
 Jennings J. Bradford, York, corn miller. (Hailstone and Bentley)
 Jefferson J. Barnard Castle, miller. (Harrison)
 Jeffop H. W. Cheltenham, money scrivener. (Pruett)
 Kennion J. Jun. Wincing lane, broker. (Plaham)
 Knowley L. Newham, Skinner. (Edmunds and Son)
 Lace W. Liverpool, Slater. (Windle)
 Love J. Newport, Isle of Wight, cabinet maker. (Wharton and Dyke)
 Lloyd D. Jun. Conwyl Elvet, Carmarthen, shopkeeper. (Davids and Jones)
 Lingard S. Barton upon Irwell, Manchester, cotton manufacturer. (Barnett)
 Lambert W. Ingleby Arncliffe, York. (Powell)
 Love J. and A. Mitchell, Castle Street, Southwark, hat manufacturers. (Crawford)
 Leonard W. and J. Syndale, Cam, shopkeepers. (Price and Williams)
 Mafon J. Peckham, potatoes merchant. (Kearsey and Spurr, London)
 Minethorpe J. Wakefield, malter. (Evans)
 Mafon T. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, butcher and ship owner. (Bainbridge)
 Maton W. New Sarum, Wilts, grocer. (Whitmarsh)
 Murry W. Hertford Street, Fitzroy Square, cheesemongers (Reilly, Buckingham Gate)
 Mulgrave W. Westbury-upon-Trym, Gloucester, seedfiner. (Davis)
 Moore J. King's Brompton, Somerset. (Leigh)
 Mendham S. and F. Field, Fenchurch-Street, merchants. (Weldon and co.)
 Neylor H. Bristol, dealer. (Sir S. Whitcombe and King)
 Pillow E. Canterbury, brewer. (Hillyard and King)
 Perks J. Brackley earthenwareman. (Townsend)
 Pocock G. Iflington, victualler. (Parnell and Raffles)
 Platt J. Dobcross, York, machine maker. (Miller)
 Pearce S. Cornhill, auctioneer. (Coote)
 Richardson J. Wakefield, York, woollapler. (Beaver)
 Rawlins R. Stockwell St. Mary, Lambeth, carpenter and builder. (Try)
 Rock J. Wednesbury, innholder. (Hunt)
 Robson W. Newcastle, butcher. (Dixon)
 Seggers J. Wood Street, butcher. (Swann)
 Saltmer G. Kensington, corn merchant. (McDuff)
 Sanders J. Shoreditch, cabinet maker. (Coote)
 Silburn L. Ipiwich, liquor merchant. (Burnett)
 Sled J. N. Broughton, Lincoln, nurseryman. (Leigh and Mafon)
 Stuckey W. Swaffham, Norfolk, money scrivener. (Yarrington)
 Saunders T. Whitechapel Road, haberdasher. (Birkett)
 Strickland J. Bramley, Leeds, York, clothier. (Croftley)
 Sharp T. Ludgate Hill, cutler. (Wiltshire and co.)
 Saggins W. J. Poultry, hatter. (Meymott)
 Sands R. S. Cannon Street, linen draper. (Robinson and Hine)
 Strant R. Newman court, Cornhill, coffee-house keeper. (Loxly and Son)
 Spragg G. New Cross, schoolmaster. (Walker and Rankin)
 Sharp C. Great Yarmouth, corn dealer. (Dax, Jun.)
 Stewart J. Aylsham, linen draper. (Tilbury)
 Toosey W. Duke Street, Bloomsbury, builder. (Jones and Reynal)
 Thomas J. Hackney Road, builder. (Harvey)
 Tunstall T. Derby, hsmonger. (Mafons)
 Tripp J. and J. Dyer, Bristol, wine merchants.
 Twaddy G. Bread Street hill, colourman. (Tarn)
 Watson J. Leeds, merchant. (Lambert and Son)
 Ward J. Sutton, Norfolk, merchant. (Tilbury)
 Ward J. Flanshaw, York, clothier. (Lake)
 Wood C. Dynock, Gloucester, dealer in cattle. (Tovey and James)
 Walking, Market Harborough, Leicestershire, innkeeper. (Wastnaby)
 Wheatley T. Wapping Wall, sail maker. (Hind)
 Williams J. Jun. Radley, Middlesex, bricklayer. (Hope)
 Webb W. Buckingham Street, wine merchant. (Jumore)

DIVIDENDS.

- Atkinson S. Newcastle
 Athead J. and W. Prickett, Old South Sea House
 Audisbrook T. Rolleston, Nottinghamshire
 Abrahall J. Noble Street
 Atkins S. Bridgewater Square
 Arnold H. London
 Brown W. Sackville Street
 Buckley S. Stockport
 Burchall J. Hindley, Lancaster
 Barton W. and J. St. Margaret's Hill
 Barton J. Belper, Derby
 Burchall F. Bedford Row
 Brightley W. Widgate Street
 Birkett H. J. Norton Fairgate
 Btowne G. H. John Street, Bedford Row
 Burford E. Bethnal Green
 Barnley A. Sittingbourne
 Boreman T. Bunhill Row
 Butler D. London
 Bennett A. M. Middlesex
 Balfour J. London
 Baes W. K. London
 Brougham M. London
 Bartlett R. Kingston
 Burr E. Chatham
 Bullock W. Downham Market
 Crippen C. Lincolne
 Chainley G. Carlisle
 Coles J. Hanway Street, Oxford Street
 Cutbill P. Wood Street, Spitalfields
 Caswell L. P. Chelmsford
 Cooke J. Speidhurst Street, Burton Crescent
 Creed W. Jun. Finch Lane
 Chapman C. West Tilbury
 Cutbush H. and W. Maldstone
 Champion P. Darnal, Yorkshire
 Coe W. J. Coddington, Nottinghamshire
 Coomb W. Scott's Yard, Cannon Street
 Coufins J. London
 Conwell W. Middlesex
 Coles J. Staple Aton
 Coates H. New Sarum
 Croft J. Middlesex
 Cooper H. and R. S. Middlesex
 Cals J. Rochdale
 Cuning T. Castle Court, Birchin Lane
 Dray J. Hith
 Day J. Luton, Bedford
 Davey E. W. Rotherhithe
 Dickin G. Old Jewry
 Duke E. and F. Eltham, Kent
 Da by J. Nottingham
 Dickins W. Middlesex
 Docker J. Ludworth
 Eld er C. Ewell
 Fitze ald F. Tothill Street
 Forsyth T. Burslem, Staffordshire
 Freeman D. and co. Church Street, Bermondsey
 Foster D. Balinghall Street
 Gardner J. E. and A. Cannon Street
 Gilbert T. John Street, Fitzroy Square
 Grill C. Dunster Lane
 Gurney E. Hampstead Road
 Graham J. Gloucester Street
 George B. Little East Cheap
 Gibson W. Middlesex
 Glover J. London
 Goodall T. London
 Green E. Stepney
 Graves C. London
 Goldie J. South Shields
 Godman B. Staverton
 Hill J. Stoney Stanton, Leicester
 Humphrys M. Bristol
 Harnam J. Fenchurch Street
 Holmes T. Vere Court, Oxford Road
 Halls W. Holborn
 Harman J. Bush Lane
 Hollingdale W. Riverhead
 Hewitt J. St. John's Street
 Harrison W. and co. Tower Street
 Hanson J. St. John Street
 Hudson J. and C. Quarrell, Race Horse, Lancashire
 Hanbury S. London
 Hader C. Hawkehurst
 Hunter A. Little Portland Street
 Hamper J. Pooley Street
 Jarratt S. Whitechurch
 Jones D. J. Philpot Lane
 Joseph S. N. and E. Bury Street
 Jackson F. Road Lane
 Johnston J.
 Jones J. Staverton
 Jewell J. London
 James R. New London Street
 Jones J. Staverton
 Inglish J. Billiter Square
 Israel H. H. London
 Kerrison J. Old Street Road
 King S. Ware
 Kellaway T. Walworth
 Keil J.
 Kinnman T. London
 Le can V. and co. Pancras Lane
 Loathis J. High Holborn
 Liffy T. Kennington
 Lee R. and P. D. Cheapside
 Lloyd J. Chester
 Lowndes T. Gutter Lane, Cheapside
 Llkwellen W. London
 Lewis J. Bristol
 Lingford T. Leicester Square
 Marchant H. Barking
 Mahomed D. George Street, Portman Square
 Mac Alpine J. Bristol
 Makiham J. Upper Thames Street
 Meed M. Featherstone Street, City Road
 Munn W. D. and J. Holt Mill, Rosendale, Lancashire
 Maddy and Gough, Hereford
 Merac T. and M. London
 Monteith and Sequeira, London
 Matthews J. Middlesex
 McNaught R. Manchester
 Minch J. Finsbury Square
 Newton W. and S. Auber, Cannon Street Road
 Newell N. and P. Piccadilly
 Nevill J. Manchester, and H. Nevill, Witton, and J. Nevill, Blackburn
 Nicholson

Nicholson L., W. T. Scott, and G. Smith, Leeds
 Nixon R. Manchester
 Norbury T. Warrington
 Northcote H. J. London
 Phillips S. Falmouth
 Potter J. Kennington
 PARRY J. QUARRY COURT, Chancery lane
 Porter T. Union Court
 Phillips P. W. Great James's Street, Bedford row
 Parker T. Southwark
 Parkes R. Dale End
 Rogers E. Orange Street
 Read G. Rood Lane
 Roche J. London
 Stone J. Windsor
 Shury D. N. Berwick Street
 Sisley J. Beckley
 Stuart J. Leadenhall Street
 Smith H. Toothill Street
 Sharp J. Toothill Fields

Scholes G. Edgeworth
 Seaton J. and co. Pontefract, York-shire
 Sergue J. Duke Street. St. James's
 Sharp G. and co. Threadneedle Street
 Sazer T. Middlesex
 Sandie W. London
 Searle W. Chadleigh
 Snuggs and Walley, London
 Shepherd T. North Audley Street
 Sheen J. Abchurch lane
 Spreat J. Bath
 Tabart R. Bond Street
 Tippler R. Tower Street
 Taylor R.
 Turing J. and J. Waring, Leeds
 Townsld J. Crane Court, Fleet Street
 Twenlow W. Manchester
 Turton J. T. Derby
 Twigg J. London
 Van Linfchoten A. L. S. Hackney road

Von Effen C. B. Holborn
 White R. Thurmanon, Leicester
 Williams H. Oxford Street
 Wilson D. and E. Priddle, Fenchurch Street
 Whittingham W. Lynn
 Wright W. Rochester
 Wynde W. Leamster
 Willis J. and co. Salisbury Square
 Ward J. Woolwich
 Welford J. Broad Street
 Wright R. Aveley
 Wilkinson W. and co. Clithero
 Whittenbury E. Liverpool
 Warson and co. Preston
 Wilson R. London
 Woodman W. Lime Street Square
 Wright T. Birmingham
 Younghusband T. and C. Walker, Newgate Street.

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS IN JULY.

Consisting chiefly of official Papers and authentic Documents.

NORTH OF EUROPE.

ON the 28th of July, it is unknown in London, whether the Armistice between the French armies and the Russian and Prussian armies, which expired on the 20th, was renewed, or whether hostilities have recommenced.

All accounts indicate a frightful augmentation of the forces of the belligerents, and a threatened waste of human life, disgraceful to the age, and proving either the retrogradation of man in civilization, or that from some radical error in the constitution of society, reason has lost its ascendancy.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Barely to enumerate the falshoods and exaggerations by which it has been attempted to delude the people of England during the past month, would fill several of our columns. To refute them would occupy many pages, though, happily, every day affords a lesson in regard to its own falshoods, by the detection of those of the day previous! Yet the London Newspapers continue to be read with unabated credulity; and even their own commentaries on their own falshoods, are studied and quoted as lessons of political probity and wisdom. In short, the depraved appetite of the people for false and exaggerated news, appears to be a mental disease beyond the reach of art; and it must, probably, be left to work its own cure, either by the constant recurrence of lessons proving its folly, or by the destruction of the patient.

The Chesapeake American frigate has been captured by the Shannon English frigate, by boarding, in which the former lost her captain and 170 of her crew killed and wounded, and the latter 80.

On the 22nd of July, the Parliament was prorogued by the following speech from the Regent:

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"I cannot release you from your attendance in Parliament without repeating the expression of my deep regret at the continuance of his Majesty's lamented indisposition.

"The attention which you have paid to the public interests in the course of this Session, demands my warmest acknowledgments.

"The splendid and signal success which has attended the commencement of the campaign in the Peninsula, the consummate skill and ability displayed by Field Marshal the Marquis of Wellington in the progress of those operations which have led to the great and decisive victory obtained near Vittoria, and the valour and intrepidity by which his Majesty's forces and those of his Allies have been distinguished, are as highly gratifying to my feelings as they have been to those of the whole nation. Whilst these operations have added new lustre to the British arms, they afford the best prospect of the deliverance of the Peninsula from the tyranny and oppression of France, and they furnish the most decisive proof of the wisdom of that policy which has induced you, under every vicissitude of fortune, to persevere in the support of this glorious contest.

"The entire failure of the French Ruler in his designs against the Russian Empire, and the destruction of the French Army employed on that service, were followed by the advance of the Russian forces, since joined by those of Prussia, to the banks of the Elbe; and though upon the renewal of the contest, the Allied Armies have found themselves obliged to retreat before the superior numbers collected by the enemy, their conduct, during a series of severe and sanguinary conflicts, has nobly

nobly upheld their military character, and commanded the admiration of Europe.

"I have great satisfaction in acquainting you, that there exists between me and the Courts of St. Petersburg, Berlin, and Stockholm, the most cordial union and concert; and I trust I shall be enabled, by the aids which you have so liberally afforded, to render this union effectual for the accomplishment of the great purpose for which it has been established.

"I regret the continuance of the war with the United States of America.

"My desire to re-establish between the two countries those friendly relations, so important to their mutual interests, continues unabated; but I cannot consent to purchase the restoration of peace by any sacrifice of the maritime rights of the British Empire.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

"I thank you for the liberal provision you have made for the services of the present year.

"It is a great satisfaction to me to reflect that, by the regulations you have adopted for the redemption of the National Debt, you have established a system which will not retard its ultimate liquidation, whilst at the same time it provides for the vigorous prosecution of the war, with the least practicable addition to the public burdens.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"I entirely approve of the arrangements which you have made for the government of the British territories in India, and for the regulation of the British commerce in that part of the world. They appear to have been wisely framed, with a view to the circumstances which have occurred since this subject was last under the consideration of Parliament. By these arrangements you have preserved in its essential parts that system of government which experience has proved to be not less calculated to provide for the happiness of the inhabitants of India, than to promote the interests of Great Britain; and you have judiciously extended to the subjects of the United Kingdom in general, a participation in the commerce of countries within the limits of the East India Company's Charter, which will, I doubt not, have the effect of augmenting the resources of India, and of increasing and improving the trade and navigation of his Majesty's dominions.

"The tried and affectionate loyalty of his Majesty's people, the constancy which they have displayed during this long and arduous war, and the patience with which they have sustained the burdens necessarily imposed upon them, have made an indelible impression on my mind. Such continued and persevering exertions, under

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so severe a pressure, afford the strongest proof of their attachment to that constitution which it is the first object of my life to maintain.

"In the success which has recently attended his Majesty's arms, I acknowledge with devout gratitude the hand of Divine Providence. The use I desire to make of these, and of all other advantages, is to promote and secure the welfare of his Majesty's people; and I cannot more decidedly evince this disposition, than by employing the powerful means you have placed in my hands, in such a manner as may be best calculated to reduce the extravagant pretensions of the enemy, and thereby to facilitate the attainment, in conjunction with my Allies, of a secure and honourable Peace."

Although in a legal and constitutional sense the above is deemed the speech of the minister, yet usage forbids any severe strictures on a document so delivered, and perhaps its errors, on many accounts, are venial. But the public have been offended at a very extraordinary discourse delivered by the SPEAKER, abounding in erroneous statements and views, and in regard to which we trust the House of Commons will, in the next Sessions, demand some explanation.

The finances and commerce of the country, as appears in the statements laid before Parliament, by ministers, are as follows:—

The revenue of year, ending January 5, 1813, including loan, was 95,712,695*l.*—The gross receipt of Income Tax within the same period, 13,131,548*l.*

The interest of the public debt for the like period, 36,607,128*l.* of which 13,485,510*l.* passed into the hands of the Commissioners for the reduction of the National Debt.

The total expenditure, during the year ending the 5th of January, 1813, was 104,598,248*l.*

The comparative imports for three years, ending January 5, 1811, was 36,427,722;—1812, 24,520,329; in 1813, 22,994,843*l.*

The exports for like period: 1811, 34,923,575*l.*;—1812, 24,131,734*l.*;—1813, 31,243,362*l.*

The comparative view of the import of corn for three years: 1811, 2,701,240*l.*;—1812, 465,995*l.*;—1813, 378,372*l.*

SPAIN.

As 60,000 of the best French troops had been recently withdrawn from Spain to augment their armies in Germany, and as the British army had been reinforced by every disposable man, and the Spanish and Portuguese armies had been placed at the disposal of the Marquis

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of Wellington, it was fully anticipated as a thing of course, that the campaign in Spain would, as a secondary object, be *defensive* on the part of the French, and *offensive*, as the opportunity warranted, on the part of the Allies.—Accordingly the Marquis of Wellington advanced from the frontiers of Portugal at the head of 100 or 120,000 English, Portuguese, and Spanish troops, and, as no resistance was opposed, he readily overran all the country in the direction of Burgos, the fortifications of which the retreating French army blew up. At Vittoria the French made a stand, to take the chance of saving the cannon and stores in depôt at that place, and which could not be removed in haste across the mountains. They accordingly made a show of resistance with about 36,000 men; but, on being attacked by the allied forces, and being turned on their right, they retreated to Pampeluna, leaving behind them 150 pieces of cannon, and 450 waggons, in and near Vittoria. The loss of the Allies in this affair, by the official statement, was 4750 killed and wounded; and the loss of the French, by letters from English officers, published in the *Courier* Government paper, was from 4 to 6000 in killed, wounded, and prisoners.* A colour also was taken from the fourth battalion of the 100th

French regiment, and among the captured baggage was found a Field-Marshal's baton, said to have belonged to Marshal Jourdan, both of which were sent as important trophies to the Prince Regent.

The following is the Marquis of Wellington's Dispatch, relative to the battle of Vittoria.

MY LORD,—The enemy's army, commanded by Joseph Bonaparte, having Marshal Jourdan as the Major-General of the army, took up a position on the night of the 19th inst. in front of Vittoria, the left of which rested upon the heights which end at Puebla de Arlanzon, and extended from thence across the valley of Zadora, in front of the village of Aruncz. They occupied with the right of the centre, a height which commanded the valley of Zadora, and the right of their army was stationed near Vittoria, and was destined to defend the passages of the river Zadora, in the neighbourhood of that city. They had a reserve in rear of their left, at the village of Gomecha. The nature of the country through which the army had passed since it had reached the Ebro, had necessarily extended our columns, and we halted on the 20th, in order to close them up, and moved the left to Margina, where it was most likely it would be necessary. I reconnoitred the enemy's position on that day, with a view to the attack to be made on the following morning, if they should still

* Various random accounts having appeared of the loss of the French in this action, we have extracted the two following passages from two letters which appeared in the *Courier* Newspaper, of the 5th of July, said to be from British officers of rank; and as it is well known that that paper enjoys the peculiar confidence of Government, many articles appear in it that are regarded as demi-official. The first letter, dated *Aixasua, June 23*, two days after the battle, observes,—“The loss of the enemy is said not to be more than about 4000, owing to the nature of the ground, which prevented the cavalry from acting.”—The second, dated from *Irunzun, June 26*, five days after the battle, says,—“The only thing to be lamented is, that the enemy ran away so fast that we could not do sufficient harm to them. I should conceive their loss will amount to 6000 men.” Now, as it is evident that neither of these writers would be disposed to underrate the loss of the enemy, it is probable that it really was under 4000, and the greater loss of the Allies doubtless arose from their assailing the strong po-

sitions chosen by the French.—We had intended to appeal at some length, from FACTS against the *oriental bombast* of the London Newspapers, with which the sensible part of the people of England have been affronted during the past month on the subject of this affair at Vittoria; but observing that the Speaker of the House of Commons has yielded to the general delusion, and that the Royal Speech insists, without reserve, on the decisive character of the advantage gained, we should oppose our *matter-of-fact* opinions with an ill-grace to the pleasing delirium that has, perhaps, seized on a majority of the nation. We are too zealous friends to happiness generally to seek to disturb it, let it arise from whatever cause it may, whether real or imaginary; and our calculating opinion would affect the results, after the lapse of six months, as little as the rejoicings that have taken place. It must not, however, be concealed, that those rejoicings have served to give countenance to the *war-faction*, and, that whatever be the cause, the effect is portentous of new and increased misfortunes to a bleeding world!

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remain in it. We accordingly attacked the enemy yesterday, and I am happy to inform your Lordship, that the allied army, under my command, gained a complete victory; having driven them from all their positions, taken from them 151 pieces of cannon, 415 waggons of ammunition, all their baggage, provisions, cattle, treasure, &c. and a considerable number of prisoners.

The operations of the day commenced by Lieut.-Gen. Sir Rowland Hill obtaining possession of the heights of La Puebla, on which the enemy's left rested, which heights they had not occupied in great strength.

He detached on this service one brigade of the Spanish division under Gen. Murillo; the other brigade being employed in keeping the communication between his main body, on the high road from Miranda to Vittoria, and the troops detached to the heights. The enemy, however, soon discovered the importance of the heights, and reinforced their troops there to such an extent, that Lieut.-Gen. Sir Rowland Hill was obliged to detach, first the 71st regiment, and the light infantry battalion of Major-General Walker's brigade, under the command of the Hon. Lieut.-Col. Cadogan, and, successively, other troops to the same point; and the Allies not only gained but maintained possession of these important heights throughout their operations, notwithstanding all the efforts of the enemy to retake them. The contest here, however, was very severe, and the loss sustained considerable. Gen. Murillo was wounded, but remained in the field; and I am concerned to have to report, that the Hon. Lieut.-Col. Cadogan has died of a wound which he received. In him his Majesty has lost an officer of great zeal and tried gallantry, who had already acquired the respect and regard of the whole profession, and of whom it might be expected, that if he had lived, he would have rendered the most important services to his country. Under cover of the possession of these heights, Sir Rowland Hill successively passed the Zadora at La Puebla, and the defile formed by the heights and the river Zadora, and attacked and gained possession of the village of Sabijana de Alava, in front of the enemy's line, which the enemy made repeated attempts to regain. The difficult nature of the country prevented the communication between our different columns moving to the attack from their stations on the river Bayas at as early an hour as I had expected, and it was late before I knew that the column, composed of the 3d and 7th divisions, under the command of the Earl of Dalhousie, had arrived at the station appointed for them.

The fourth and light divisions, however, passed the Zadora immediately after Sir Rowland Hill had possession of Sabijana de Alava, the former at the bridge of Nanclaus, and the latter at the bridge of Tres Puentes, and almost as soon as these had crossed, the column under the Earl of Dalhousie arrived at Mendonza, and the 3d division, under Lieut.-Gen. Sir T. Picton, crossed the bridge higher up, followed by the 7th division, under the Earl of Dalhousie.

These four divisions, forming the centre of the army, were destined to attack the heights on which the right of the enemy's centre was placed, while Lieut.-Gen. Sir Rowland Hill should move forward from Sabijana de Alava to attack the left. The enemy, however, having weakened his line to strengthen his detachment in the hills, abandoned his position in the valley as soon as he saw our disposition to attack it, and commenced his retreat, in good order, towards Vittoria.

Our troops continued to advance in admirable order, notwithstanding the difficulty of the ground.

In the mean time Lieut.-Gen. Sir T. Graham, who commanded the left of the army, consisting of the 1st and 5th divisions, and Gens. Pack's and Bradford's brigades of infantry, and Gens. Bock's and Anson's brigades of cavalry, and who had been moved on the 20th to Margina, moved forward from thence to Vittoria, by the high road from that town to Bilboa. He had besides with him the Spanish division under Col. Longa and Gen. Giron, who had been detached to the left, under a different view of the state of affairs, and had afterwards been recalled, and had arrived on the 20th at Orduna, marched that morning from thence, so as to be on the field in readiness to support Lieut.-Gen. Sir T. Graham, if his support had been required.

The enemy had a division of infantry and some cavalry advanced on the great road from Vittoria to Bilboa, resting their right on some strong heights covering the village of Gamarra Maior. Both Gamarra and Abechuco were strongly occupied as *têtes-du-pont* to the bridges over the Zadora at these places. Brigadier-General Pack, with his Portuguese brigade, and Colonel Longa with the Spanish division, were directed to turn and gain the heights, supported by Major-Gen. Anson's brigade of light dragoons, and the 5th division of infantry, under the command of Major-Gen. Oswald, who was desired to take the command of all these troops. Lieut.-Gen. Sir T. Graham reports, that in the execution of this service the Portuguese and Spanish troops behaved admirably. The 4th and 8th *Caçadores* particularly distinguished themselves.

selves. Colonel Longa, being on the left, took possession of Gamarra Menor. As soon as the heights were in our possession the village of Gamarra Maior was most gallantly stormed and carried by Brig.-Gen. Robinson's brigade of the 5th division, which advanced in columns of battalions, under a very heavy fire of artillery and musketry, without firing a shot, assisted by two guns of Major Lawson's brigade of artillery. The enemy suffered severely, and lost three pieces of cannon.

The Lieut.-General then proceeded to attack the village of Abechuco, with the first division, by forming a strong battery against it, consisting of Capt. Dubourdien's brigade and Capt. Ramsay's troop of horse artillery, and, under cover of this fire, Col. Halkett's brigade advanced to the attack of the village, which was carried, the light battalion having charged and taken three guns and a howitzer on the bridge; this attack was supported by Gen. Bradford's brigade of Portuguese infantry.

During the operation at Abechuco, the enemy made the greatest efforts to repossess themselves of the village of Gamarra Maior, which were gallantly repulsed by the troops of the 5th division, under the command of Major-Gen. Oswald. The enemy had, however, on the heights on the left of the Zadora, two divisions of infantry in reserve, and it was impossible to cross by the bridges till the troops which had moved upon the enemy's centre and left had driven them through Vittoria.

The whole then co-operated in the pursuit, which was continued till after it was dark. The movement of the troops under Lieut.-Gen. Sir T. Graham, and their possession of Gamarra and Abechuco, intercepted the enemy's retreat by the high road to France. They were then obliged to turn to the road towards Pampelona; but they were unable to hold any position for a sufficient length of time to allow their baggage and artillery to be drawn off. The whole therefore of the latter, which had not already been taken by the troops in their attack of the successive positions, taken up by the enemy in their retreat from their first position on Aruncy and on the Zadora, and all their ammunition and baggage, and every thing they had, were taken close to Vittoria. I have reason to believe that the enemy carried off with them one gun and one howitzer only.

The army under Joseph Bonaparte consisted of the whole armies of the South and of the centre, and of four divisions, and all the cavalry of the army of Portugal, and some troops of the army of the North. Gen. Foix's division of the army

of Portugal was in the neighbourhood of Bilboa, and Gen. Clausel, who commands the army of the North, was near Logrono, with one division of the army of Portugal, commanded by Gen. Topin, and Gen. Vandermasen's division of the army of the North. The 6th division of the allied army, under Major-Gen. the Hon. Edward Pakenham, was likewise absent, having been detained at Medina and Pomar for three days, to cover the march of our magazines and stores.

The following is the British, Portuguese, and Spanish loss, from June 12 to 21 inclusive:

Grand Total.—1 lieut.-colonel, 10 captains, 14 lieutenants, 7 ensigns, 1 staff, 19 serjeants, 5 drummers, 683 rank and file, 93 horses, killed; 2 general staff, 9 lieut.-colonels, 9 majors, 59 captains, 103 lieutenants, 41 ensigns, 7 staff, 158 serjeants, 14 drummers, 3768 rank and file, 68 horses, wounded.

N.B. 1 serjeant, 2 drummers, 263 rank and file, have been returned missing by the several corps of the army, British and Portuguese.

(Signed) AYLMER, Dep. Adj. Gen.

Names of Officers killed.—British.—11th light dragoons, Lieut. the Hon. G. Thel-luson, attached to the 16th light dragoons; 12th ditto, Cornet Hammond; 18th hussars, Capt. Turing; 4th foot, 1st. batt. Lieut. Thorn and Adj. Barker; 5th foot, Capt. Adams and Ensign Bolton; 47th foot, 2d batt. Lieuts. Harley and Hill; 51st foot, Lieut. Percy; 52d foot, 1st batt. Capt. Curry; 68th foot, Capt. Anderson, Ensign Parvin; 71st foot, 1st batt. Lieut.-Col. Hon. H. Cadogan, Capt. Hall, Lieut. C. M'Kenzie; 82d regt. 1st batt. Lieut. Carroll; 83d ditto, 2d batt. Lieuts. Bloxham and Lindsay; 87th ditto, 2d batt. Ensign Greedy; 95th ditto, 3d batt. Lieut. L. Campbell; 4th ditto, 1st batt. Volunteer Enright.—*Since dead*, Capt. R. Carew and Lieut. Walker.

As the Government of Spain was with the army in retreat, and that Government would not, in point of form, send dispatches to the French Government, so no account has yet appeared in the French papers of this affair; or, perhaps, as the whole operation of the retreat from Madrid to Bayonne was pre-meditated, and has been accomplished, the incidents and the losses attending it would not be matter for special report.—The retreat, however, of this division of the army has enabled the English General to lay siege to Pampelona and St. Sebastians; and our Newspapers vaunt and threaten much about his foraging parties entering France, as though, at any time within ten years, if

if regardless of consequences, any body of British troops might not, at any hour, have been landed on any point of the extensive French coast.

SICILY.

The following has been published as the copy of an affecting letter written by the QUEEN OF SICILY to Lord Bentinck, in consequence of the failure of the late attempt to recover her liberty and influence in the island, for the purpose of *re-establishing* her husband on the throne:—

Lord Bentinck!—Notwithstanding the present extraordinary and irregular proceedings of your court, to force me, the Queen of the Two Sicilies, by birth Archduchess of Austria, to abandon, after an union of forty-five years, the King my spouse, and my family, to retire into my native country, under the specious but false pretexts—sometimes of my pretended correspondence with the common enemy, (an atrocious calumny! of which I defy any one to bring the slightest valid proof,) and sometimes the violent propensity I betrayed, as it is said, to create obstacles to the project of the English government, to change the constitution under which Sicily has existed so many ages: notwithstanding, I am very far from acknowledging the authority of the British government, of which God has rendered me quite independent by birth;—I do not feel less the necessity of submitting to the order it prescribes; since this submission appears the only means of preserving the interests of my family, to which, having devoted myself, during the whole of my toilsome career, I do not hesitate to make this last sacrifice, though it may, perhaps, cost me my life.—I declare then to you, my lord, and through you to your court, that to this consideration only, and not to any other, I yield,—and I am ready to set out towards the end of this present month, to return to the dominions of the Emperor of Austria, my august kinsman and nephew.—I must decline going to Sardinia, as I do not choose to be separated from every branch of my family; and as, at my time of life, the separation must be expected to be final: I wish, likewise, to avoid dying in a foreign land.—I wish that, in making the arrangements for my return to my native country, the voyage may be rendered as short and as little toilsome as possible: my age and my health, destroyed by twenty years of pains, of chagrins, and of pretensions of every kind, do not leave me even the hope of terminating this journey.—In submitting to this act of violence, as I cannot, nor ought not to forget what is due to my birth and rank, I demand, I claim the previous execution of the following con-

ditions; and I am persuaded, my lord, that you will both consent and hasten the fulfilment of them.

1. That an arrangement shall be made to secure to my creditors payment of their demands, not being willing to quit Sicily, and fail in so sacred a duty. I demand, also, that measures shall be taken for the restitution of my diamonds, which are deposited in the bank of Palermo.

2. That there shall be delivered to me, as soon as possible, a sum equal to the expences of a journey so long and so remote as I shall be compelled to undertake, with a retinue befitting the rank in which Providence has placed me.

3. That there shall be secured to me a sum sufficient to sustain this rank in the country to which I shall retire, and that it shall be paid every six months in advance.

I have reason to believe, my lord, that you will find nothing but what is reasonable and convenient in my demands, the execution of which is indispensable to a journey as long as it is toilsome, and to which your government compels me. Your instructions, according to my information from England, are to make use of your influence over the Sicilian government, to dispose it to make all necessary and convenient arrangements which may be required. If you have hitherto demonstrated extreme perseverance and firmness in obliging me to make a sacrifice of my existence, I have reason to hope, my lord, that without you depart from the orders of your court, you will maintain the same character in order to insure the last days of a Princess, the victim of all kind of misfortunes, and to whom your government, and the English nation itself, will, one day or other, tender the justice that she merits.—I transmit you this letter by the hands of General Macfarlane, to whom I owe infinite gratitude and thanks for the delicate manner in which he has borne himself towards me, and which makes me desirous of continuing to receive through him any farther explanations of this painful affair. I beg you will offer my compliments to Lady Bentinck, whose feeling heart, I am persuaded, participates and deplores my unmerited sufferings.

April, 1813.

This letter speaks volumes to all Europe and to posterity!

NORTH AMERICA.

We subjoin those paragraphs from President Maddison's late Speech, which relates to the unhappy war with this country.

“FELLOW-CITIZENS,—At an early day after the close of the last Session of Congress, an offer was formally communicated from the Emperor of Russia, of his mediation as the common friend of the United States

States and Great Britain, for the purpose of facilitating a peace between them. The high character of the Emperor Alexander being a satisfactory pledge for the sincerity and impartiality of his offer, it was immediately accepted; and as a farther proof of the disposition on the part of the United States to meet their adversary in honorable experiments for terminating the war, it was determined to avoid intermediate delay, incident to the distance of the parties, by a definitive provision for the contemplated negotiation. Three of our eminent citizens were accordingly commissioned, with the requisite powers, to conclude a treaty of peace, with persons clothed with like powers on the part of Great Britain.

"The issue of this friendly intercourse of the Russian Emperor, and this pacific manifestation on the part of the United States, time only can decide. That the sentiments of Great Britain towards that Sovereign will have produced an acceptance of his offered mediation, must be presumed. That no adequate motives exist to prefer a continuance of war with the United States to the terms on which they are willing to close it, is certain.

"The British Cabinet also must be sensible, that with respect to the important question of impressment, on which the war so essentially turns, a search for or seizure of British persons on board neutral vessels on the high seas, is not a belligerent right derived from the law of nations; and it is obvious, that no visit, or use of force, for any purpose, on board the vessel of one independent power on the high seas, can, in war or peace, be sanctioned by the laws and authority of another power. It is equally obvious, that for the purpose of preserving to each State its seafaring members, by excluding them the vessels of the other, the mode heretofore proposed by the United States, and now enacted by them, as an article of municipal policy, cannot for a moment be compared with the mode practised by Great Britain, without a conviction of its title to preference; inasmuch as the latter leaves the

discrimination between the mariners of the two nations to officers exposed to unavoidable bias, as well as by a defect of evidence, to a wrong decision, under circumstances, precluding, for the most part, the enforcement of controlling penalties, and where a wrong decision, besides the irreparable violation of the sacred rights of persons, might frustrate the plans and profits of entire voyages; whereas the mode assumed by the United States, guards with studied firmness and efficacy against errors in such cases, and avoids the effect of casual errors, on the safety of navigation, and the success of mercantile expeditions.

"If the reasonableness of expectations, drawn from these considerations, could guarantee their fulfilment, a just peace would not be distant. But it becomes the wisdom of the National Legislature to keep in mind the true policy or rather the indispensable obligation of adopting measures to the supposition that the only course to that happy event is in the vigorous employment of the resources of war. And painful as the reflection is, this duty is particularly enforced by the spirit and manner in which the war continues to be waged by the enemy, who, uninfluenced by the unvaried examples of humanity set them, are adding to the savage fury of it on one frontier a system of plunder, and conflagration on the other, equally forbidden by respect for national character, and by the established rules of civilized warfare.

"The events of the campaign, so far as they are known to us, furnish matter of congratulation, and shew, that under a wise organization and efficient direction, the army is destined to a glory not less brilliant than that which already encircles the navy. The attack and capture of York is, in that quarter, a presage of future and greater victories—while, on the western frontier, the issue of the late siege of Fort Meigs, leaves nothing to regret but a single act of inconsiderate valour.

INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, IN AND NEAR LONDON: *With Biographical Memoirs of distinguished Characters recently deceased.*

AT the anniversary dinner of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge in London, on the 1st of June, the Archbishop of Canterbury president, the report of the society's proceedings of the last year was laid before the company, by the Rev. Dr. Gaskin, the secretary, from which it appeared that 21,993 Bibles, 50,753 Testaments and Psalters, and 48,661 Books of Common Prayer, had been distributed

by the society in the course of the last year; and that the whole number of books and tracts of every description, which have issued from this society during this period, amounted to 595,382!

A baker, of Camberwell, subjected himself to a penalty of 100l. and costs, lately, for obstinately keeping a savage dog that had bit several persons.

It appears by the report of the Society for

for the discharge and relief of persons imprisoned for small debts, at their annual court lately held, that the number of debtors discharged and relieved within the last year were 677, who had 497 wives and 1410 children. The average expense of their liberation, including every expenditure, amounted to 3l. 5s. 9½d. each!

"On Monday, July 5, the Lord Mayor went in state, attended by the Aldermen, Sheriffs, and Committee, from Guildhall to White Cross-street, to lay the first stone of the new *Debtors' Prison*. The Dukes of KENT and SUSSEX, Mr. WHITBREAD, and other persons of distinction, attended the ceremony, and a great concourse of ladies and gentlemen were also present. A guinea, half-guinea, and seven shilling piece, a three shilling, and an eighteen-penny token, and one shilling, were deposited under the stone. The public are indebted for the design of this humane improvement to SIR RICHARD PHILLIPS, who first called the attention of the city to the crowded and shocking state of the gaols, and to the cruel circumstance of *confining unfortunate debtors with criminals in Newgate*. His letter, published in 1808, was referred to a Committee, of which T. BELL, esq. was chairman, who made a most benevolent report, agreeing in every point with Sir Richard, and recommending a new prison for debtors to be built. This was agreed to by the Corporation, and on Monday the edifice was begun."*—(*Morning Chronicle*.)

It appears from documents before the House of Commons, that the net revenue of the General Post Office, including Packet expenses for the last year, amounted to 1,414,224l. 0s. 7d.—In 1785 it did not exceed 150,000l.

* To this liberal notice of the *Morning Chronicle* we may add, that by means of this separate prison for debtors, several other of the objects of Sir Richard Phillips's published Letter to the *Livery of London*, will be effected agreeably to his views, and to the intention of the Committee of the Corporation of London, appointed to examine the statements contained in his book. As the GILTSPUR-STREET COMPTER and LUDGATE will no longer be occupied by City debtors, it is proposed to devote those buildings to the confinement of persons committed for trial, instead of committing them, as heretofore, to associate with culprits in Newgate, or to the correctional prisons of Cold Bath Fields, Tothill Fields, and Clerkenwell. Newgate will, in consequence, be released from its numerous debtors, and from such committed persons, and in consequence be, in all respects, more equal to its legitimate purposes.

According to the bill of mortality, from May 25, to June 22, 1813, there were christened in London, males 828, females 774, total 1602; and buried, males 569, females 498, total 1067.

Comparative statement of the quantity of porter brewed by the principal houses.

	1812.	1813.
	Barrels.	Barrels.
Barclay	270,259	257,265
Meux	189,993	165,153
Hanbury	150,162	140,114
Whitbread & Martineau	146,594	135,892
Calvert	108,212	100,093
Combe	100,824	97,035
H. Meux	102,493	82,612

—The ale brewers have decreased in the proportion of a *third*, owing to the rise in the price from the operation of taxes and paper-money, and the want of productive labour among the consumers of malt liquor.

On the 20th, the proprietor of Vauxhall Gardens procured the countenance of the Court of *Carlton House*, to celebrate, in an expensive *Fête*, the event of the capture of the French artillery at Vittoria, and of the colour of the 4th battalion of the 100th French regiment, from the retreating French army. That fairy spot was unprecedentedly splendid, and many thousand persons attended.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

George Jackson, esq. to be Secretary of Legation at the Court of Prussia.

Sir T. Plomer, knt. to be Vice-chancellor, and a Member of the Privy Council.

Major-Gen. Sir C. Stewart, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the King of Prussia.

The dignity of a Viscount of the United Kingdom to Charles Baron Whitworth, by the title of Viscount Whitworth, of Ad-baston, Staffordshire; also to be Lieutenant-General and General-Governor of Ireland.

James Earl of Fife, to be Lieutenant and Sheriff-Principal of the Shire of Banff.

Right Hon. T. Maitland, to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Malta.

The Marquis of Wellington to be Field Marshal.

MARRIED.

Lord William Somerset, brother of the Duke of Beaufort, to Miss Molyneux, daughter of Major-Gen. M.

Daniel Stuart, esq. proprietor of the *Courier Newspaper*, of Kilburn-house, to Miss Schaleh, only daughter of the late Major S. of the royal artillery.

Rev. T. Vials, of Twickenham, to Louisa, eldest daughter of Mr. Serjeant Marshall, of Teddington.

The Rev. George Townsend, B.A. of Trinity College, Cambridge, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Samuel Fyler, esq. of Twickenham.

Lord

Lord Frederick Beaclerc, to Miss Charlotte Dillon, daughter of Lord Viscount D.

S. Wilson, esq. of Tyndal-place, Islington, to Jemima, daughter of R. Lea, esq. of Beckenham.

Mr. W. Taylor, of Vauxhall Gardens, to Miss Louisa Frances Minton, of Drury-lane Theatre.

Chas. Warren, esq. of Lincoln's Inn, to Amelia, only daughter of W. C. Sloper, esq. of Sandridge.

Henry Goldsmid, esq. of Nottingham-place, to Sarah, eldest daughter of Jas. Ogle, esq. of Southampton-street.

F. B. Swabey, esq. of South Mims, to Miss Ann Haigh, eldest daughter of Capt. H. of the 33d.

The Earl of Delewarr, to Lady Elizabeth Sackville, sister to the Duke of Dorset.

Sir T. Stepney, bart. to Mrs. Russell Manners.

Sir L. W. Holmes, bart. M.P. for Newport, to Anne, daughter of I. Delgarno, esq.

D. Guest, esq. of Albemarle-street, to Miss M. Shepley, of York-place, Portman-square.

At Fulham, T. W. Wansbrough, esq. surgeon, to Miss Chasemore, daughter of Mr. Nathaniel C. of Fulham.

At Mickleham, T. Carlen, esq. of St. Thomas's square, to Sarah, second daughter of T. Davison, esq. of Well-street.

Mr. H. A. Todd, of Colne Engain, to Miss Patrick, of Halsted.

A. Williams, esq. of Southwark, to Elizabeth, only daughter of the Rev. G. Gibson, of Carlisle-house, Lambeth.

Mr. O'Tomalin, of Bucklersbury, to the youngest daughter of the late J. Bullivant, esq.

W. H. Kempster, esq. of Halfmoon-street, to Frances, daughter of M. Greeham, esq. Deputy Judge Advocate to his Majesty's fleet.

Sir Lucas Pepys, bart. to Miss Askew, sister of A. A. esq. of Bedheugh, Durham.

E. Hopkinson, esq. of Montague-square, to Octavia, daughter of J. Burton, esq. of Mabledon.

Mr. Biggs, of Beddington, to Rose Catharine, second daughter of Mr. Neale, of Cheam.

Major Wells, of the 43d regt. to the daughter of G. King, esq.

Mr. W. Struble, of Chertsey, to Miss C. Browne.

R. Tobbs, esq. of West Ham, to Miss Cutbush, of Mile End.

Mr. T. Meeson, jun. of Stratford, to Miss Ann Stock, of Poplar.

Leonard Colman, esq. of Dalby's-terrace, City-road, to the daughter of Mr. S. Higgins, of Bell's-buildings, Salisbury-square.

H. Hawkes, esq. of Reading, Berks, to Miss Downe, of Piccadilly.

T. Hankins, esq. of Newlands, Herts, to Mrs. Collard, second daughter of J. Dowse, esq. of Boswell-court.

J. Stedman, esq. of Beaumont-street, to the daughter of W. Myers, esq. of Barlow-hall.

At Maidstone, Mr. Wm. Peck, surgeon, of Kimbolton, Huntingdonshire, to Miss Ralph, youngest daughter of Rev. C. E. R. of Maidstone.

DIED.

The Hon. A. M. C. B. Pelham, wife of the Hon. Charles Anderson P. eldest son of the Right. Hon. Lord Yarborough.

In St. Alban's-street, *Valentine Green*, esq. late keeper of the British Institution, and an eminent engraver in mezzotinto.

The Rev. John Venn, of Clapham. He was a man of unfeigned piety, most exemplary in his conduct and conversation, and highly useful as a minister; and few men have departed this life more deeply lamented, and whose loss will be more severely felt.

In Bell-yard, 70, Mr. Richard Bannister, an eminent law-bookseller.

At the Right Hon. the Earl of Carlisle's, in Grosvenor-place, *Lady Elizabeth Garner*.

In King-street, Mrs. Graves, wife of Walwyn G. esq. of Mickleton. She married into the family of the amiable author of the *Spiritual Quixote*.

Mr. James Wrench, master of an academy in George-street, Blackfriars'-road; an employment which he filled several years with equal credit to himself and to his pupils.

In Judd-street, Brunswick-square, 63, Frances, wife of Wm. Grimaldi, esq. late of Albemarle-street. She was the only surviving child of Lewis Barker, esq. of Rochester, Kent, and co-heiress with the present Dowager Lady Stirling, of the families of Willis and Eason, which had been seated in the environs of that city for several centuries.

Aged 74, Mrs. Mary Russell, aunt to the late Sir Geo. R. bart. and formerly one of the bedchamber women to her R. H. Princess Amelia.

In Upper Seymour-street, Myles Allen, son of Sir Edwin Baynton Sandys, bart. of Miserden Castle.

At the Crescent-house, Brompton, Fanny Monro, wife of Charles Beckford Long, esq. of Langley-hall, Berkshire.

At her house in Red Lion-square, Mrs. Williams, the wife of Mr. W. oculist, which profession she also practised with alleged success.

At Lewisham, 70, Capt. R. Perkins.

At Tottenham, 56, J. Pratt, esq.

At her father's house, Hillingdon-heath, 15, S. Atkinson.

At Ivy Cottage, Parson's-green, Elinor, the wife of C. Hayes, esq.

At

At Warwick-house, *Mrs. Gagrin*, for many years an affectionate and faithful attendant on her Royal Highness Princess Charlotte of Wales, and whose last moments were solaced by the condescending and unremitting attentions of her Royal Highness, reflecting a lustre on her native goodness of heart superior to all the appendages of her exalted rank.

At Hampstead, *James Rivers*, fourth son of F. Freeling, esq. of the General Post Office.

At his house, Castlebar-hill, Faling, *R. Meux, esq.* of Bloomsbury-square, in his 79th year; many years a porter-brewer in great trade.

At his house in Great Ormond-street, 71, *R. Hollist, esq.* one of his Majesty's Counsel, and a bencher of the Hon. Society of the Middle Temple.

At Islington, the *Rev. Hugh Worthington*, many years an eminent preacher at Salter's Hall; *a further notice of whom will appear in our next.*

In Great Cumberland-place, *Lady Tapps*, wife of Sir G. T. bart. of Hinton-Admiral.

At Walworth, *Margaret*, wife of John Barlow, esq.

At Richmond, the *Dowager Lady Heathcote*.

The wife of Mr. J. Hodges, of Margaret-street, Cavendish-square, 78.

The wife of Mr. R. Rershaw, of Bayswater.

Mrs. Blieth, of Great Russell-street, Bedford-square.

In Bedford-square, *W. Shairp, esq.*

At Cadogan-place, 19, the third daughter of Luke White, esq. of Dublin.

In Salisbury-square, 30, *Miss H. Stapells*.

Aged 64, *T. Flesher, esq.* one of the wardens of the goldsmith's company.

The wife of Mr. R. Stunges, of Highgate.

At Tenterden, *W. Curteis, esq.* of Camberwell.

At Reigate, *Mrs. J. Charrington*, of Stepney-green.

In Manchester-square, *W. H. Gordon, esq.* of the Madras civil service.

At Twickenham-common, 76, *J. Beard, esq.*

In Highbury-place, Islington, *Mrs. Martha Parry*.

In Keppel-street, Russell-square, the Lady of J. Hoffman, esq.; also, on the same day, her infant son.

In Brunswick-square, 17, *Helen Lydia*, eldest daughter of J. Kinloch, esq.

Of a decline, at Easing-house, near Godalmin, 22, *W. H. Gill, esq.* only son of H. S. G. esq.

In Davies-street, Berkeley-square, 71, *Mrs. Harriett Caswall*, sister of the late T. C. esq. of Sacombe Park.

At Staines, *J. Morris, esq.* banker, of that place. He had just returned from

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attending evening service, when he was seized with a fit of coughing, burst a blood-vessel, and instantly expired.

At Old Windsor, the *Hon. Georgina de Grey*, daughter of Lord Walsingham.

In Wimpole-street, *Lady Campbell*, widow of Sir A. C. K.B.

Aged 77, *Giles Collins, esq.* fifty years in the service of the Bank of England.

At the advanced age of 90, *James Pilgrim, esq.* of Hampstead, Middlesex. Inflexible integrity, independence of mind, true benevolence, and placidity of temper, were prominent features in his character: his life throughout was calm and serene, and he met the approach of death with fortitude and resignation.

At Barham Court, the *Right Hon. Charles Lord Barham*, 88.—His Lordship was made a Captain in the Navy in 1757, was appointed Comptroller of the Navy in 1778, which office he held about twelve years; was created a Baronet in 1781, became a Rear-Admiral in 1787, a Vice-Admiral in 1790, and an Admiral in 1805. In the spring of 1805, he was appointed First Lord of the Admiralty, and raised to the Peerage. Though his administration was short, it was remarkable for several splendid naval victories, particularly that of Trafalgar. His Lordship married Margaret, daughter of James Gambier, esq. and aunt to Lord Gambier and Samuel Gambier, esq. a Commissioner of the Navy, lately deceased, and is succeeded in his titles and estates, by his only child, Diana, now Baroness Barham, wife of Gerald Noel Noel, of Exton-hall, in the county of Rutland, esq.

In Park-place, the *Right Hon. George Venables Vernon*, Lord Vernon, Baron of Kinderton, in the county of Chester, brother to his Grace the Archbishop of York. His Lordship is succeeded in his titles and estates by his brother, the Hon. Henry Sedley, of Nutall Temple, in the county of Nottingham.

At Fulham, aged 79, *Granville Sharpe, esq.* one of the most eminent patriots and philanthropists of his time, meriting the gratitude of mankind for his persevering exertions to procure the abolition of the infernal Slave Trade, and for his attachment to the liberties of the people of England, in behalf of which, he wrote many able tracts.—[But, as we propose to insert a separate biography of this excellent man, we forbear to say more of him at present.]

The *Rev. William Huntingdon*, 69, minister, for many years, of Providence Chapel, Titchfield street, and latterly of Providence Chapel, Gray's Inn-lane. Mr. Huntingdon was well known as a preacher, and by his eccentric writings, in most parts of England. Few men have attracted more notice. Since the destruction

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tion

tion of the old chapel in Titchfield-street, by fire, and the erection of the new one in Gray's Inn-lane, he had resided at Pentonville. His last sermon was on Wednesday, the 16th of June, when he appeared in his usual health; after which, being indisposed, he went for recovery to Tunbridge Wells, and died on the 1st of July. His remains were taken from Tunbridge Wells to Lewes, and interred in a vault at the west end of Jireh Chapel, in the presence of some hundreds of spectators, of all denominations. The hearse was followed by eight mourning coaches, and a considerable number of other carriages. His wife, *Lady Sanderson*, and her two daughters, with the children of the deceased by a former wife, were the

chief mourners. A stone, at the head of his grave, exhibits the following epitaph, dictated by himself, a few days prior to his death:

Here lies

THE COAL HEAVER;

Who departed this life

July 1, 1813, in the 60th year of his age,
Beloved of his God but abhorred
of Men.

The omniscient Judge, at the Grand Assize,
Shall ratify and confirm this

To the confusion of many

Thousands;

For England and its Metropolis shall know
That there has been

A PROPHET among them,

W.H. S.S.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS;

Arranged geographically, or in the Order of the Counties, from North to South.

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

IN our Supplementary Number, published this day, we have inserted copious extracts from the interesting Funeral Sermon and Narrative of the Rev. Mr. John Hodgson, relative to the late unhappy catastrophe at Felling Colliery.

Married.] At Plumland, Mr. R. Rigg, to Miss J. Thornthwaite.

At Sunderland, Mr. W. Oliver, to Miss Jane Bainbridge.

Mr. W. Gibson, of Hedley, to Miss Ann Snowball.

Mr. Newburn, of Darlington, to Miss E. Smales, of Durham.

Mr. J. Forster, of Whitworth, to Miss E. Wilkinson.

Mr. J. Masterman, of Monkwearmouth, to Miss M. Wilkin, of Roker-house.

Mr. W. Alderson, of Sunderland, to Miss C. Dunn.

Thomas Bowsfield, esq. of Hilton, to Miss Jane Walton.

Mr. George Robinson, of Jarrow, to Miss J. Harrison, of South Shields.

Mr. George Wheldon, of Bedlington, to Miss Jane King, of Jarrow.

Mr. A. Mackenzie, of Whitfield-house, to Miss M. Robinson, of Castron.

Captain Bell, of Sunderland, to Miss Ash, of Starcross.

Mr. Watson, of Ovington, to Miss Ann Dale.

At Stockton, Mr. Bradley, bookseller, of Richmond, to Miss Mary Hett.

Captain J. Gibson, of North Shields, to Miss Grey.

Mr. Thomas Turpin, of North Shields, to Miss Bell.

Mr. T. Metcalf, of Stockton, to Miss M. Woodward.

Died.] At Newcastle, 78, Mr. Akenhead, many years a very eminent and truly respectable bookseller, in which concern he is succeeded by his son.—40, Mrs. M. Estell.—Mr. Harrison, flour-dealer.—Mr. Lawrence Stobie.—24, Mr. W. Tysack, veterinary-surgeon.—84, Mrs. Sarah Mitchinson.

At South Shields, 80, Mrs. Ann Granger.—59, Mr. H. Cuitt: he was detained in France seven years, owing to the capture of French ships in 1803, before any declaration or cause of war.—42, Mr. R. Kirby.

At Alnwick, 78, Mr. R. Dent.

At Monkwearmouth, 64, Mr. Robert Cropton, coal-fitter.

At Upleatham, 67, Mr. Edward Foxton, formerly of Acklam.

At Hexham, 75, Mrs. Bell.

At Burdon, 21, Mr. George Shout.

In London, Mr. G. Tidy, of Redmarshall.

At Washington Blue-house, 59, Mrs. C. Morris.

At Callerton, 75, Mr. Bedlington.

At Durham, 70, Mrs. Mary Suggett, of Milburngate.—97, Mrs. E. Harbottle.—29, Mrs. M. Pickering.—Mrs. Summers.—23, Mrs. Brown.

At Bocking, Lady Charles Aynsley, of Littleharle Tower, widow of the late Dean of Bocking.

At Falmouth, Mr. J. J. Pattison, of Wooler.

At North Sunderland, 86, Mrs. Jane Johnson.

At Ebchester, 27, Mrs. Rutherford.—20, Miss Maria Bell.

At Ovington, 62, Mrs. Forster.

At Little Callerton, Mr. Thomas Snowball.

At

At Catlady, suddenly, Mr. John Forster.
 At Covington Mains, 79, Mr. A. Prentice.
 At North Seaton, Mrs. M. Coxon.
 At Newsham, Henry Dinsdale, esq.
 At Wolsingham, 31, Mr. Geo. Green.
 At Bishop Auckland, 38, Mr. Thomas Lonsdale.
 At Dalston, 66, Mr. W. Cockton.
 At Leathill, 57, Mr. Edw. Waugh.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

There is now in Mr. Mathew Brougham's museum at Maryport, a singular animal caught in a swamp in America. It has a flat head, somewhat resembling a snake's, with two rows of teeth: its neck gradually swells from the head to the shoulders; on its back is a broad hard shell, stronger and rounder than that of a tortoise, by means of which the animal, when alive, could move with a man on its back. From the extremities of the head and tail the length is about two feet five inches; the latter is about nine inches long, and resembling a saw, having horny buttons or knobs on the upper side; its body is round, and its legs are very strong, and on each are five toes armed with nails resembling those of a dunghill cock, but longer. When taken, small cords were put through the sides of his mouth, and it was lashed to something on deck, having no other way to secure it, when, by its working to get free, and its great strength, it tore out the hold the cord had on its cheeks.

At Low Sizergh, lately, Wm. Leeming, with a common flail, thrashed 56 threshes, 15 sheaves of oats, in the short space of 4 hours, 35 minutes; the oats when dressed, measured above 14 loads, or 107 Winchester bushels.

At Morpeth, a servant in husbandry was very properly fined five pounds, to be deducted from his wages, for barbarously beating over the head a cart-mare the property of his master.

Married.] At Kirby Stephen, Mr. Guine, to Miss Powley.

Mr. Rains, of Manchester, to Miss Read, of Kendal.

Mr. J. Gaskill, of Arncliffe, to Miss Hodson, of Caponwray-hall.

Mr. Parsons, bookseller, of Norwich, to Miss Sarah Eldred, of Stow Bedon.

Mr. Thos. Craston, of Ninezeugh, to Miss Cotham, of Foulsham; and Mr. A. Webster, of Lord's Plain, to Miss J. Craston.

Mr. R. Kitchin, of Middleton-hall, to Miss M. Atkinson, of Ingmire-hall.

Mr. N. Redhead, of Penrith, to Miss S. Clark.

At Old Hutton, the Rev. Philip Knipe, to Miss F. Theobalds.

At Carlisle, Mr. J. Fisher, to Miss J. Sloan.

At Galston, Mr. J. Templeman, 77, to

Mrs. Eliz. Hutchinson. The bridegroom's grand-children assisted at the ceremony.

Mr. J. Hodson, of Ulstock, to Miss B. Watson.

Mr. N. Todd, of Penrith, to Miss S. Brathwaite, of Melmerby.

Died.] At Carlisle, 67, Mrs. Mary Scott.—75, Mrs. R. Thompson.—Mr. C. Parkins.—60, Mr. J. Henderson.—66, Mrs. Beaumont.—38, Mr. J. Henderson, draper.

At Kendal, 22, Miss Banks.—48, Miss Shutt.—57, Mrs. Mason.—43, Mrs. Gaskill, —73, Mr. E. Nicholson.

At Penrith, 92, Mrs. S. Gaskin.—81, Mrs. S. Pearson.—24, Mrs. M. Thompson.

At Ireby, 86, Mr. P. Wilson.

At Appleby, 26, Miss Mary Briggs.

At Lane End, 90, Mr. James Thwaite.

At Sedbergh, 81, Mrs. M. Slater.

At Hawkshead, 23, Mr. J. Teasdale.

At Clerkheaton, 97, Mr. John Whitehead, having 199 children and great-great grand children.

At Colleton, Mr. John Jackson.

At Claughton, 47, Mrs. Almond.

At Clapham, near London, 62, Thomas Graham, esq. of Edmund Castle, near Carlisle, a solicitor of considerable eminence.

At Shap, Mr. Thos. Docket.

At Garshill, 80, Mrs. M. Dent.

At Cowen-head paper-mill, 41, Mr. John Hadman; he was in the act of drawing a staple from a wince-post, near the machinery, situated on the ground floor of the second mill, the works then going, when one end of the iron screw-key, which he had in his hand for the purpose, came in contact with the fly-wheel, by which it was struck with such violence that it caused the other end to penetrate his head above the right eye with such velocity as to force a part of the hat into his head.

At Dalton in Furness, 39, Mr. William Close, surgeon and apothecary. His death is deeply lamented by the inhabitants of Furness, who deservedly esteemed him for his diligent attention to the duties of his profession. In his attendance on the sick he was delicate and tender-hearted; and always ready, without recompense, to give assistance to the poor. Amidst the daily labours of his profession, he composed and published several writings of great merit on various subjects, but chiefly on philosophy and the arts. In his papers, in Nicholson's Journal, he details, in elegant and perspicuous language, the particulars of many inventions and discoveries, which displayed great talents and originality of invention. The learning he derived from education was obtained before he was ten years of age, and Lily's Grammar was the only book he was taught at school. In 1805 he published a new edition of West's Antiquities of Furness, which

which he newly arranged; abridging the redundant matter, and added a Supplement, containing much new and valuable information. In 1810, he laid before the Society of Arts and Manufactures his improvements in the trumpet, bugle and French horns, for which the Society awarded him the gold medal. He, however, declined accepting it, and sold the instruments to Mr. Perceval, music-seller, who obtained a patent for them, and is now publishing them with great applause. These instruments, in their improved state, are distinguished by the name of Polyphonian, and the improvements consist in their being rendered almost as comprehensive in their scales as the German flute, by means of tubular appendages, which are furnished with secret ducts for carrying off the water, and they are played by the fingers. Mr. Close expressed a great desire to see, before he died, a Polyphonian French horn, which Mr. Perceval had informed him was in progress, but it did not arrive till the day after his death. Soon after Christmas Mr. Close felt that he was attacked by consumption, which, gradually increasing, terminated his existence on the 27th of last month. He was buried, at his own request, at Walney, in a spot of ground upon which he had often played when a boy. No man ever excelled him in the virtues of candour, sincerity, and benevolence.

YORKSHIRE.

Several thousand spectators in number, lately assembled on the Heath at Wakefield, to witness the performance of Wood, the pedestrian, who was matched to run twenty miles in two hours and fifteen minutes, which he accomplished in two hours eleven minutes and a half.

It appears from the enumeration of places made by Mr. Wynne in the House of Commons, that one town in Yorkshire is disgraced by an Orange Lodge, and that is Halifax!—The head of these Lodges in England assembles in *Vere-street*, London.

At a Meeting held at the White Horse Inn, Leeds, on Wednesday, the 7th of July, for the purpose of aiding the Church Missionary Society, for Africa and the East, (Henry Hall, esq. Mayor, in the Chair;) it was resolved,—That the meeting, considering it to be their duty as Christians to extend the blessings of Christianity to their benighted fellow-creatures, do approve the benevolent design and plan of the Church Missionary Society for Africa and the East.—And, that a Society be formed in LEEDS and the vicinity, in aid of this Institution, to be called *The Leeds Church Missionary Association in Aid of the Church Missionary Society for Africa and the East.*

Married.] At Hull, Mr. Wm. Hopkins, to Mrs. Hays.—Mr. F. Wright, of Hull, to Miss M. Fishwick.

Mr. Thomas Aby, of Barton-upon-Humber, to Miss Hannah Morley.

At Beverley, Mr. Thomas Travis, to Miss Jane Bellerby.

At Grimsby, the Rev. John Myddleton, B. A. Rector of Bucknel, to Miss Anna Maria Marshall, second daughter of W. M. esq.

Mr. Joseph Dawson, of Hull, to Miss Rylar.

Mr. Richard Wood, of Garrowhy, to Miss Sarah Champion.

G. H. L. Edgar, Lient. R. N. to Miss Anne Lund, of York.

Mr. Marshall, to Miss Sarah Daniel, of York.

The Rev. John Norcross, M.A. rector of Framlingham, to Miss Eleanor Bell, of Rooss.

Mr. Christopher Earnshaw, to Miss Simpson, both of Knaresbro'.

Thomas Price Adams, esq. of London, to Miss Mary Barker, of Knaresbro'.

Mr. John Myers, of Pannels, to Miss Hannah Tidswell.

Mr. Samuel Ingham, to Miss Bower, of Hunslet.

Mr. John Atkinson, to Miss Hannah Whittfield, both of Leeds.

Mr. Wm. Watkinson, to Miss Elizabeth Wade, both of Leeds.

Mr. William Overend, to Miss Frances Tennent, of Carlton.

Mr. Thomas Hopps, of York, to Miss Deighton, of Laun House.

Mr. Patchett, of Burnley, to Miss Rishforth, of Waterside.

Mr. Cope, of Hazlewood, to Miss Jane Handley, of Scarthingwell.

Mr. Richard Copley, to Miss Mary Eastwood, both of Wakefield.

Mr. Thomas Ledger, to Miss Winter, of Mirfield.

Mr. Jonathan Dickinson, to Miss Jane Nicholls, of Leeds.

Mr. Mark Anthony Robinson, of York, to Miss Elizabeth Cooper.

Mr. Squires, to Miss R. Dixon, both of Leeds.

Mr. John Beverley, of Leeds, to Miss Carrett, of Rothwell.

Mr. Wm. Ibberson, of Winco Bank, to Miss Amelia Hopton, of Wakefield.

Mr. Thomas Taylor, to Miss Hannah Taylor, both of Leeds.

Mr. Thomas Johnson, of Huddersfield, to Miss Wrigley, of Netherton.

Mr. James Whitford, of Bolton, to Miss Blenkinsop, of Middleton.

Mr. Robert Winteringham, of Leeds, to Miss Mary Barnard, of Garforth.

Mr. Jonathan Burkinshaw, of Bridgehouse, to Miss Elizabeth Radley, of Sheffield.

Mr.

Mr. B. Smith, of Follifoot, to Miss E. Reade.

Mr. James Leak, to Mrs. Dinah Spence, both of Arncliffe.

Mr. John Linsley, to Miss Charlotte Linsley, of Leeds.

Mr. Edward Ogden, to Mrs. Hannah Schofield, both of Leeds.

At Brotton, John Charles Maynard, esq. of Harlsey Hall, to Miss Easterby, only daughter and heiress of John E. esq. of Skinningrove.

Mr. Joshua Johnson, of Sheffield, to Miss Kezia Morton Watts, of Rotherham.

Mr. James Naylor, to Mrs. Alice Healy, both of Sheffield.

Mr. Robert Gregory, to Mrs. Padly, both of Sheffield.

Mr. John Cutts, to Miss Mary Waterhouse, both of Sheffield.

Mr. John Whalker, to Miss Ellen Redfearn, both of Shire Green.

Died.] At York, in an advanced age, Mr. Edw. Roberts.—31, Mr. J. Spence, jun. one of the proprietors of that extensively circulated paper the *York Herald*, and son of the eminent bookseller of that name.

Ellen Baston, who was tried and convicted at Lent Assizes, 1785, of poisoning her husband, but being found not of sound mind and understanding, has since that period remained in York Castle, died lately in the said gaol, at a very advanced age.

At Dringhouse, 86, Mrs. Beale, of Whitehouse.—76, Mrs. Wilkinson.—Mr. Gray, ironmonger.

At Leeds, Mrs. Lambert, of Holbeck, shopkeeper. Her remains were interred in the Dissenters' burial-ground, near the Mixed-cloth Hall, which was opened for the first time on that occasion.—Susannah, fourth daughter of Mr. John Jowitt.—Mrs. Turner, of Eccleshill.—Mr. Benjamin Wilson.—Mrs. Elizabeth Killerby.

Mr. John Wade, wool stapler.

At Halifax, Richard Broome.—Mrs. Mc Kinnell, formerly of the Union Cross Inn.—Mrs. Squires.—Miss Peacopp, of Hemslett-lane.—Mrs. Beverley.—Mrs. Teale.—Capt. R. Broome, of the 2d West York Militia, deservedly lamented.—74, Mr. James Wigney.—62, Mr. T. Sellers, of Wike.—Mr. W. Akeroyd.

At Sheffield, 18, Miss A. E. Sorby, of Spital Hall.—Mr. Thomas Barber.

At Huddersfield, 48, Mr. Jonas Wood.

Regretted by all who knew him, Mr. John Whitley, aged 51, musician of the Theatres York and Hull, and near thirty years servant to Mr. Wilkinson.—55, Capt. and Adj. Webster.—Mr. Joseph Sharp, factor.—Mrs. Adamson, formerly Silver-sides.

At Hull, 59, the Rev. W. Severn, minister of the Unitarian Chapel.

At Northowram, 84, Capt. Lister.

At Wheatley House, near Birstal, Thomas Walker, esq.

At Pontefract, 71, Mrs. Richardson.

At Otley, 17, Mary, youngest daughter of the Rev. James Bailey.

LANCASHIRE.

From the following survey it appears, that there are at present nearly 1500 empty houses in Liverpool and its suburbs. Estimating the number of houses in the town at 15,000, about every tenth house is at present uninhabited. This is the consequence of a stagnation of business, unparalleled in the memory of the oldest inhabitant.

Liverpool (in 348 streets).....	1209 houses.
Kirkdale	7
Everton	13
Low-hill	11
Mount Vernon	8
Edge-hill	34
Harrington (in 25 streets).....	133

—We copy the above from that excellent Paper the *Liverpool Mercury*; and, if fellowship in adversity afford any consolation to the people of Liverpool, we can assure them that a similar proportion of empty houses is to be found in London, even in its most favourite situations.

The late Sir Frank Standish having died intestate, the whole of his estates have been taken possession of, on behalf of their ward, by the guardians of Mr. Francis Hall.

The Royal College of Surgeons have adjudged the Jacksonian prize for the year 1812, to Mr. Goodlad, surgeon, of Bury, for his Essay on the diseases of the vessels and glands of the absorbent system.

The Liverpool musical festival will take place the third week in September, for the benefit of the public charities, and the most eminent vocal and instrumental performers are already engaged, and Mr. Greatorex will act as conductor.

Married.] Mr. John Bowstead, of Russell-street, to Mrs. Hensley, of Mount Pleasant.

Thomas Pole, esq. of Birmingham, to Harriet Williams, of Liverpool.

Mr. Thomas Ormson, to Mary Ann, second daughter of the late Capt. Havan, of Liverpool.

Mr. Thomas Hollingsworth, comedian, of the Theatre Royal, Liverpool, to Mrs. Davenport.

Mr. James Whitford, of Bolton, to Miss Blenkinsop, of Middleton.

Mr. John Wrigley, of Oldham, to Miss Elizabeth King.

Mr. Walker, of Lancaster, to Miss Holden.

At Wigan, by the Rev. S. Hall, Mr. Samuel Bigham, to Catharine, daughter of the late Mr. H. Hughes.

Mr.

Mr. Luke Chippendale, to Miss Betty Lucas, both of Bolton-by-the-Sands.

Mr. Timothy Leadbetter, stationer, of Cornhill, to Miss Billinge, of Wigan.

At Radcliffe, near Manchester, Mr. Nathan Sandford, to Miss Betsey Kay.

Mr. W. Henderson, merchant, of Glasgow, to Miss Margaret Braddock, of Manchester.

At Lancaster, Lieut. J. C. Glasson, of the Queen's royal regiment of foot, to Elizabeth, daughter of the late Alex. Weir, esq. of Jamaica.

At the Friends' Meeting-house, Liverpool, Lawson Whalley, M.D. of Lancaster, to Miss Mary Chorley, daughter of the late A. C. esq. of Ashton.

Mr. B. Holbrook, of Manchester, to Miss Purser.

At Lisbon, Mr. Samuel Beswick, late of Manchester, to Senhora Brigida Pelagio.

At Liverpool, Mr. J. S. Baker, to Miss Helen Blackley.

Died.] At Manchester, 51, Mr. Robert Milne, solicitor, deservedly respected.—Suddenly, Mr. Joseph Clegg, dancing-master.—Much lamented by his wife and family, Mr. Justamond.

At Liverpool, 16, Mr. Peter Winder, of Water-street.—At Gilead House, universally lamented, 21, Mrs. Sophia Tobias, eldest daughter of Dr. Solomon.—Mrs. Lawson, of Clayton-square.—Mr. William M'Murphy, late collector to the corporation water-works.—In Williamson-square, 60, Samuel Hawarden Fazakerley, esq. late Lieutenant-Colonel of the 3d royal Lancashire militia.—73, William Cooper, esq. of the Cottage.—30, Alice, wife of Mr. John Arrowsmith, Earl-street.—Mr. John Brown, flour-dealer, Oldhall-street.—49, Mr. John Grace, tailor.—20, Mr. Peter Dunbabin, student of Magdalen College, Cambridge, and youngest son of the late Mr. D. of this town.—71, Mrs. Holmes, wife of Mr. Henry H. merchant.—Mr. William Fell.—58, James Drinkwater, esq. one of the aldermen of this borough. We have seldom witnessed a circumstance that produced a more powerful sensation of regret than was diffused throughout the town by the circulation of this intelligence. As his family and private connexions have sustained a severe and incomparable loss, so the situation he filled as a magistrate will be deprived of an active and faithful ornament.—(*Liverpool Courier.*)

At the house of Mrs. Watmough, Bidston, Miss Eliza Massey.

Mrs. O'Donnell, Scotland-road.

At Lancaster, 28, Mrs. Margaret Pratt, relict of the late Capt. Thos. P. of Duncan-street, who will be long remembered, and her memory revered by a numerous circle of friends.

89, Mr. James Taylor, of Ashton-under-

Lyne, leaving issue by one wife fifteen children, sixty-three grand-children, and sixty-one great-grand-children. He invented the first machine for the spinning of cotton, by power, for which he obtained a patent, but was compelled to relinquish it by the ill treatment he received from the prejudices of the working classes against the improvement.

At Litherland, 85, Mr. John Holme.

At her seat, Inham, the Dowager Lady Arundell.

At Wigan, in the prime of life, Mr. Wm. Coats, captain in the Local Militia of that town.—Much regretted, Mrs. Lowe.

CHESHIRE.

Burgess, Wilkinson, and Yarwood, convicted at the last Assizes at Chester, for a rape on the person of Mary Porter, of Runcorn, were lately executed at Chester, pursuant to their sentence, exhibiting a horrid picture of depravity, and affording a frightful example of the inefficacy of capital punishments.

Married.] At Nantwich, Mr. T. White, of Tarporley, to Miss Latham.

Mr. Robert Pritchard, of Chester, to Miss Williams.

Mr. Jones, chandler, to Miss A. Young, both of Chester.

Mr. R. Foulkes, to Miss Billington, both of Chester.

The Rev. John Hamer, of Carnarvon, to Miss Dobb, sole heiress of the late Hamnet D. esq. of Mollington.

At Tarvin, Mr. John Briscoe, of Claley, to Miss Ellen Dutton, of the Brook-house.

At Neston, Mr. Storey, to Mrs. Ploughman.

Mr. Wm. Cathrall, printer, to Miss Lavinia Nield, both of Chester.

Died.] At Chester, 79, Mrs. Catharine Bolland, widow of the late Alderman B. and daughter of the late Alderman Maddocks, of that city, a woman of an amiable and inoffensive character. It is related of her father, Maddocks, who was an eminent and wealthy silversmith of Chester, that being returned sheriff of the county, about the year 1748, and procuring his name to be erased by the interest of Philip Dormer, Earl of Chesterfield, then Secretary of State, he presented the witty Peer, as a mark of his gratitude, with the largest Cheshire cheese that had been made in the large dairies of that county. It was four feet in diameter, and two feet two inches thick, weighing several hundred weight. On its arrival at Chesterfield House, May Fair, it was deemed so great a curiosity that the bread and cheese luncheons of the Secretary of State became, for several weeks, the resort of people of fashion, and was frequently attended by the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Cumberland, and other persons of distinction.

At

At Knutsford, Miss Hewitt.—On his way to London, 41, J. Crossman, the celebrated equestrian.

24, Ann, the wife of Mr. Thomas Rawlinson, of Northwich.

At Astle, near Knutsford, on his way to London, 59, Sir Peter Warburton, bart. of Orley. He suddenly expired while preparing for dinner, in consequence of the bursting of a blood-vessel. He was celebrated for his hospitality and regard to old English customs. Having no issue by his lady, the title becomes extinct. The county of Chester has lost one of its first ornaments. He was liberal to excess—the needy were never turned empty from his door: and as a landlord he had few equals.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Thos. Gilman, jun. of Thurstaston, to Miss Smith, of Bently, near Ashborne.

Miss Elizabeth Farmer, to Mr. John Spencer, of Ashborne.

Mr. William Smith, of Foston, to Miss Hallam, of Hatton.

Thomas Hall, esq. of Middleton, near Wirksworth, to Miss Harris, daughter of Mr. H. of Throwley Hall, Stafford.

Mr. Edward Barns, of Ashborne, to Miss Walker, of Boosemoor, near Belper.

At the Friends' Meeting-house, Derby, George Bond, of London, to Mary, daughter of Robert Longdon, of the former place.

Died.] At Derby, 26, Mr. J. S. Stenson, teacher of music; much esteemed in his profession, and highly respected by all who knew him.—46, Mr. Joseph Sharp.—John Allen, one of the Society of Friends, a man of strict integrity, and a truly benevolent disposition.—99, Dorothy Tatlow. She has left a brother and sister, one of them older than herself, and a son now 76.

At Breadsall, 92, Mr. Joseph Porter.

At Mackley, near Sudbury, 78, Mr. Thomas Chawner.

At Chesterfield, Mr. William Outram, solicitor; a young man who promised to be an ornament to his profession.

At Burton-upon-Trent, 25, the Rev. Octavins Collins, curate of that place.

At Bubnell, near Bakewell, George Gardom, gent.

At Charlesworth, the Rev. John Whitehead, a minister of the gospel nearly forty years.

At Godkin-house, Heanor, 22, Samuel Coleclough, esq.

At Chaddesdon, 28, Richard, son of Mr. Richard Holland.

At Swarkstone, 74, Mr. Higgins, of Tathbury.

At Little Eaton, Mr. John Walker.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

The expences for drugs, &c. incurred in

the WORKHOUSE of one of the parishes of Nottingham during the last year, and in the GENERAL HOSPITAL, were as under:—

£. s. d.

The Druggist's Bill for the parish, from June 1812 to June 1813, including lint, corks, tow, lemon juice, bottles, sugar, honey, skins, spirits of wine and bougies, &c. 200 0 0

The number of patients supplied with medicines, 965. So that, on an average, each individual cost the parish 4s. 1½d.

The Druggist's Bill for the General Hospital was 298 13 11

The lint, corks, tow, lemon juice, sugar, honey, skins, bottles, spirits of wine, leeches, and bougies 142 0 9

Total - £440 14 8

The number of patients supplied with medicines, 1912. So that, on an average, each individual cost the General Hospital about 4s. 7½d. A singular coincidence.

A spirited writer, in that superior provincial paper, the *Nottingham Review*, in describing the effects of the public delusion after the late capture of the French depot at Vittoria, affirms that "a majority of the immense population of London consists of persons the most frivolous and the easiest to be imposed upon of any people in England, Scotland, and Ireland." He then draws a humorous, and we fear a just, portrait of what he calls "the ebullition of cockney folly, whenever to serve any purpose it is deemed necessary to divert the cockneys by sound and show,—by firing of guns and illuminations of public offices."

At the sale of several valuable estates belonging to the Duke of Devonshire, a numerous and respectable company assembled at the Blackmoor in Nottingham. They fetched in the aggregate nearly 240,000l. Every lot at Newark was purchased by Robert Holden, esq. of Darley Abbey, for 17,000l.: yet it is remarkable that this part of the property was let for only 90l. per annum! The Ruddington estate was sold in four lots, and purchased by Mr. Breedon, for upwards of 40,000l. Among the purchasers were Ichabod Wright, esq.; Lord Middleton; James Hooley, esq.; John Bates, esq.; Mr. Damms, &c. The duty arising from the sale amounts to about 6000l. or one-fourth more than the whole rental.

The editor of the *Nottingham Review* states, that JOHN SMITH, esq. one of the representatives of Nottingham, was to have seconded Mr. Whitbread's motion for Peace, had not that gentleman been prevailed upon to suspend the motion on account of the embarrassments of ministers. Mr. Smith likewise proposed to second the motion of the

the other representative of Nottingham, **LORD RANCLIFFE**, for a *Parliamentary Reform*. How honourable it proves to the public spirited electors of Nottingham to have choosen for their representatives in the national councils, two gentlemen who prefer the performance of their *sacred duties* to their country to the gratifications afforded to ignoble minds by the temporary favours and concessions of ministers! If other bodies of electors felt their duty, and honestly performed it like the people of Nottingham, how different at this time would have been the condition of this deluded nation!

Married.] Mr. March, of Hickling, to Miss E. Smith, of Elford Loc.

Mr. T. Voce, to Mrs. Hall, both of Nottingham.

Mr. W. Peat, of London, to Miss S. Nightingale, of Nottingham.

Mr. John Bennett, of Bestwood Park, to Miss Pilkington, of Cropwell Bishop.

At Newark, Mr. Wm. Greaves, to Miss M. Pilworth.—Mr. J. Polson, to Miss Sarah Gunson.—Mr. John Andrews, to Miss S. Harrison.—Mr. J. Bettison, to Miss Mary Bettison.

Mr. Higginbottom, surgeon, of Nottingham, to Miss Anne Hall, of Basford.

At Radcliffe-upon-Trent, Mr. Furley, of Nottingham, to Margaret, eldest daughter of the Rev. J. Davenport.

The Rev. D. Lysons, of Hampstead Court, to Josepha, daughter of J. Gilbert Cooper, esq. of Thurgarton Priory.

Died.] At Nottingham, 59, Mr. G. Ragg, of Cheapside.—Mrs. Hopkins, of Derby-road.—On the Derby-road, 74, Mrs. Mary Machin.—In Fletcher-gate, 46, Mrs. Hopkinson.—In the Crown-yard, 83, Mrs. Jane Clark.—24, Thomas, eldest son of John Wright, surgeon.

At Berhampore, 22, Mr. J. Place, eldest son of Mr. P. of Nottingham.

35, Mrs. Wild, wife of Mr. John W. farmer and grazier of Tollerton. She was brought to bed of two boys on the 18th of April, from which time she was unable to rise from her bed.

At Newark, 79, Mr. W. Morton.—54, Mrs. M. Spencer.—26, Miss M. Marshall.

At Fulwood, near Sutton-in-Ashfield, Mrs. E. Litchfield, much respected.

At South Collingham, Robert Watkinson, esq.

At Harness Grove, Mrs. Willock; she rose from bed at her usual hour, and afterwards took a walk in the garden, but on returning she suddenly expired.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Allsop, of Louth, to Miss Hardy, of Loughbro'.

Mr. Wm. English, of Newark, to Miss Eleanor, of Dunnington.

At Gainsbro', Mr. Woolsep, to Miss Sawyer.

Died.] 66, Wm. Brand, esq., F.S.A. collector of the customs at Boston, universally respected.

At Lincoln, 60, Mr. William Holmes.—At an advanced age, Mrs. Mary Wood, the last survivor of a family of that name, formerly printers and booksellers in that city.

At Barton-upon-Humber, Mrs. Collins, wife of the Rev. Mr. C. of Providence Chapel.

At Greford, 61, Mrs. Willis, relict of the late celebrated Rev. Francis W. M.D. The deceased, though of humble origin, was destined by Nature to move in an exalted sphere, and her actions shed a lustre on that station in society in which it was her good fortune to be placed. Her life was eminently distinguished by the practice of the Christian virtues. Religious and charitable, unaccompanied by ostentation; her good works will best pourtray the sincerity of her motive, and the grief of the poor of Greford and its neighbourhood will best bespeak her worth. It was her custom to seek out the abode of wretchedness,—to contribute to the happiness of its afflicted inhabitants, by administering to their many necessities,—and to alleviate the sufferings of the sick, by her unwearied zeal and attention to their comfort.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

A great storm of thunder, lightning, and rain, lately visited Leicester, and a boy of the name of Mee, who resided near All Saints Church, was killed in a room, while in the act of seaming stockings with a bright needle. His mother, who was also in the room, received a slight injury; but no particular mark of violence appeared upon the deceased, except an incision behind one of his ears.

Among the patriotic labours of the press, in this singular crisis, the exertions of the *Leicester Chronicle* merit particular commendation, as tending, in concert with the *Stamford News*, and the *Nottingham Review*, to retard the rapid progress of political delusion in that part of the kingdom. Neyer did men deserve better of an abused people than the proprietors and editors of those papers, and every zealous friend to the honour, existence, and freedom of Britain, should, on public grounds, exert himself to extend their sale and promote their interests. Referring to one of the late manœuvres of the war-faction, the editor of the *Leicester Chronicle* wittily observes, "that the celebration of the victory of Vittoria served to drown all GRUMBLING and MURMURING by the firing of guns, the ringing of bells, and the harmonious shouting of tax-gatherers, assessors, excisemen, lawyers, bunbailiffs, gaolers, church-wardens, sextons, grave-diggers, nightmen, stock-jobbers, cattle-jobbers, land-jobbers, number-

der-writers, contractors, shoe-blacks, post-boys, mail coachmen, guards, and butchers in general. Thus," says he, "have ministers gained a noble victory at Vittoria—rejoice, therefore, good people, for all things are going rightly!"

A farmer at Gedney lately treated a valuable mare, his property, in the most brutal manner, without any provocation whatever. The poor animal was drawing a cart out of a deep hole, when the owner took a large hedge stake, and, with both hands, beat her about the loins, and afterwards struck out one of her eyes. He then suffered the animal to remain in that state several hours, with its eye hanging down and bleeding from the socket, and a young foal sucking by her side, without permitting a farrier to interpose any of the offices of humanity.—*Leicester Chronicle*.

Married.] At Husbands Bosworth, Mr. Gillott, of Heanor, to Miss Jenkins.

Mr. Kilby, of Leicester, to Sarah, eldest daughter of Mr. Turner, of Eaton.

Mr. T. Barber, of Derby, to Miss Tomlin, of Leicester.

Mr. Banks, of Newark, to Jane, eldest daughter of Mr. Ashby, of Burton Overy.

The Rev. Mr. Roberts, master of Uppingham grammar school, to Miss Pochin, daughter of the Rev. Mr. P. of Morcot, Rutland.

J. J. Slater, esq. of Haslebech, to Eleanor, daughter of G. Henton, gent. of Saxby.

Mr. T. Jones, to Miss Anna Warburton, both of Leicester.

Died.] In childbed, at Birstall House, Sarah, the wife of John Mansfield, esq. an eminent and much respected banker at Leicester. Under most severe sufferings she was a bright example of piety and fortitude.

At Loughborough, of an inflammation in the liver, produced by the gall stone, 55, John Hunt, esq. a distinguished surgeon of that town. Besides his professional eminence, which was not confined to the vicinity of Loughborough, nor his practice to the same neighbourhood, Mr. HUNT was known to the public as the author of several original Treatises on the Natural History and Physiology of Agricultural Stock, and also of some medical works, particularly of a History of Surgery. He was a man of powerful intellect, and of undaunted independence in all his opinions, whether political, religious, or professional. As the father of a family he was a good example; as a politician, what every Englishman ought to be; and as a philosopher, an ornament of the county of which he was a native. Nor should it be forgotten that he was the neighbour and companion of BAKEWELL; and probably he imbibed from that great man his originality of thinking on all subjects, an increase of the natural man-
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liness of his own character, and those sound principles of honour, morals, and politics, which endear their possessors to the good, and render them a terror to the base and vicious!

At Woodthorpe, 67, Mr. S. Martin, sen. He was one of the Society of Friends, and formerly resided in Loughborough.

At Appleby, 71, G. Moore, esq. sheriff of the county in 1793, when he made himself conspicuous at some political meetings.

At Stapleford, Gilbert Bullivant, esq. a grazier of that place, and for many years one of the greatest beast salesmen in Smithfield market.

In Wigston poor-house, near Leicester, 116, Elizabeth Freer, a Kentish woman; she retained her faculties, and could pursue her necessary employment in the house till within a few days of her decease.

At Sileby, Robert Canner, who put a period to his existence the day before, by taking a quantity of opium. He was a widower, and is said to have committed the rash act in consequence of a denial of marriage from a widow who resides in the neighbourhood!

At Leicester, 62, the Rev. T. Willows, an inoffensive man, who, on his examination on taking holy orders, was said to have replied, *that the Archbishop of Canterbury was the mediator between God and man*, and he was in consequence familiarly called *the Archbishop*.—Miss Robinson, daughter of Mr. J. R.—Mr. Hall, of Woodgate.—84, Mr. John Simons, gaoler.

84, Mr. Darman, of Melton Mowbray.

At Sawley, Miss Mary Smith, daughter of Mr. E. S.

At Scraptoft, 60, John Edw. Carter, esq. formerly an eminent solicitor in Leicester; from his honourable practice in which profession he had retired several years in favour of his worthy partner and relative Mr. Cardale. Since his retirement he had accepted the command, as lieutenant-colonel, of the Leicester division of the local militia. Benevolence of heart, the most engaging suavity of manners, and an amiable modesty of character, were the distinguishing features of this excellent man. Though educated in a profession which tends to render its members suspicious and illiberal in their intercourse with the world, which commonly steels their hearts against every invocation of suffering humanity, and which often makes them the terror of widows, orphans, and other forlorn neighbours, Mr. CARTER proved, by long and well-known practice, that law so abused serves but as an excuse for the passions of petty tyrants, that benevolence is not entirely inconsistent with English legal practice, and that wealth may be acquired in this profession, as well by protecting the helpless and unhappy, as by devouring every unsuspecting and destitute person who comes within
M a lawyer's

a lawyer's grasp. In a word, a more perfect character seldom calls for description than that of John Edward Carter.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married.] Charles Smith Forster, esq. banker, Walsall, to Miss Eliz. Emery, of Burcott House.

Mr. William Goodall, Newcastle, to Miss Challenger.

At Burton, Mr. John Spencer, to Miss Elizabeth Farmer.

At Stoke-upon-Trent, Mr. Thomas Mayer, of Newcastle, to Miss Smith, of Spring Fields.

Mr. Fernyhough, to Miss Aliport, both of Rugeley.

At Stoke, Mr. Joseph Leigh, to Miss Lucy Holdercroft.

Mr. Birks, of Newcastle, to Miss E. Yates.

Mr. Nicklin, of Cobridge, to Miss Hales.

Mr. William Fox, to Miss Sarah Legge, both of Wolverhampton.

Mr. William Bagley, of Walsall, to Miss Margaret Ashmall.

Mr. John Phillips, of Garsall-green, to Miss Lydia Gilbert.

Died.] At Newcastle, John Smith, gent. of the Stamp Office.—Mrs. Chell.

Aged 83, Thomas Gibbons, esq. banker, of Wolverhampton.

At the Vicarage in Sandbach, the Rev. Charles Lockett.

At Freeford, near Lichfield, Richard Dyott, esq.

At Burslem, 27, Mr. Thomas Multock.

Mr. Hood, farmer, of Walton, near Stone.

At Shelton, in the Potteries, 54, John Baddeley, gent. formerly a respectable manufacturer.

69, Mr. John Ward, of the Hammer-House, near Eccleshall.—58, Mrs. Thropp, of Wednesbury.

At Burton, 25, the Rev. Octavius Collins, curate.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Mr. Thacker, late assistant at Rugby-school, undertook for a wager of 5*l.* to make 2,000 pens in ten hours, which he performed nearly two hours within the time.

The new Church, Birmingham, was consecrated by the Lord Bishop of Litchfield and Coventry. Upwards of one hundred vocal and instrumental performers assisted.

It has been deemed expedient to establish a Commercial Society in the town of Birmingham, for the purpose of collecting and comparing the opinions of its principal merchants and manufacturers—of acting as a medium of communication with Ministers and the Legislature on the subject of trade, and of co-operating with other parts of the United Kingdom, on all questions affecting the general prosperity of the manufactures and commerce of the British Empire.—This seems to be a commendable design, but we fear there is dan-

ger that such a society may degenerate, without great caution, into a tool and parasite of Ministers. If independent, its advantages are manifest.

Married.] Mr. James Belles, of Birmingham, to Miss Charlotte Porter, of Lincoln.

Mr. Pole, of Temple-street, to Miss Harriet Williams, of Liverpool.

Mr. Thomas Keeling, of Great Hampton-street, to Mrs. Ball.

At St. Mary's, Warwick, Mr. John Perks, to Sophia, relict of the late Mr. R. Topp.

Mr. William Sargeant, to Miss Coudrey, both of Edgbaston.

At Aston, Mr. John Collins, of Birmingham, to Miss Francis Osborne, of Meriden.

Died.] At Birmingham, 19, Miss Eagles, of the Sand Pits near this town.—Mr. John Nutt, of the Crescent.—46, Mr. George Tildersley, of Wharf-street.—84, Mr. Mordecai Solomon, forty years in the pencil trade.—Mr. Samuel Armfield, of Legge-street; a man of a benevolent disposition, which manifested itself in unceasing acts of charity.—Mr. Billings, of Bradford-street.—Miss Elizabeth Reed, of Edmund-street.—In Church-street, 33, Miss Mary Rogers.—43, Mr. Thomas Black.—22, Miss Ann Richards, of Paradise-street.—Mr. Haynes, coach proprietor, of Hurst-street.

Very suddenly, Mr. Hurlston, of Hethcote, near Newhold Pacey, farmer and grazier, 80.

83, Mr. Phillips, gardener and seedsman, of Barford.

22, Jane, the wife of Mr. James Tompson, mercer and draper, of Atherstone.

At Shipstone-upon-Stour, Mr. J. S. Findon, solicitor, who rode out in apparent good health, and was soon afterwards found dead in a field, owing to the rupture of a blood-vessel.

At Weston Subedge, in her 100th year, Mrs. Phillips; a liberal benefactress to the poor.

At her house at the North Gate, in Warwick, in the 66th year of her age, Mrs. Ruding; a lady distinguished for her charitable disposition.

58, Mr. Jacob Bromwich, gardener and seedsman, Warwick.

72, highly respected for an exemplification of whatever could adorn the Christian character, Mrs. Mary Luckman, relict of the late Mr. L. an eminent printer and bookseller of Coventry.

SHROPSHIRE.

One of the ingenious correspondents of the Shrewsbury Chronicle makes it appear, that the *Million* given to Sweden, as a premium for killing Frenchmen and Swedes, would, if paid in one pound notes, load ten stout porters; if in gold, a hundred; and

and if in silver, two thousand :—or it would pay the expense of supporting 20,000 families for a year; or bring under cultivation twenty thousand acres of the worst waste land in England; or build two hundred handsome churches; or erect and endow for ever, two thousand alms houses for as many poor widows, each receiving a shilling per day; or make a good road from the Land's End to John O'Groat's house, with a convenient Inn at every ten miles, and a small cottage at the end of every mile; or, it would build two handsome towns upon dreary and unprofitable wastes, the expenses being as under :

A Church	£5,000
Endowment for the Clergyman ..	5,000
Two School Rooms and two small Houses	2,500
Endowment for the Master and Mistress	2,500
A small Hospital	5,000
Endowment for ditto	10,000
A small Market Hall	2,500
A Traveller's Inn	2,500
500 neat Dwelling Houses, at 500l. each	250,000
A Gratuity to each of the Settlers, on his giving a bond to bring under good cultivation twenty acres of the waste land, 200l. to each	100,000
	<hr/>
	385,000
Two Towns	£770,000

Leaving 230,000l. for contingences and collateral improvements!"—At the end of a year, it will be worth while to look back and examine what good has really been effected by means of the said million, as disposed of by the Ministers and Parliament.

Another Howard, and even a GREATER THAN HOWARD, lays claim to our warmest admiration and applause, in the person of a country gentleman of the name of WEBB, a man who has chalked out a new path to GLORY, in which he will be hailed by all good men with *blessings*, instead of being execrated like military conquerors and weak warlike princes, with the *anathemas* of the world. When this gentleman began his godlike career, we thought the Editors of the Provincial Papers, who recorded his bounties, intended to sport with our credulity, or to be sarcastic on the egotism of their wealthy neighbours; but the circumstantial details of the *Shrewsbury Chronicle*, leave us no longer in doubt, that such a phenomenon as the good and benevolent WEBB does really exist; and on making the discovery, we exclaim spontaneously, *God bless, preserve, and prosper him*; for never did any country stand in such need of active benevolence as England,

in this ELEVENTH YEAR of a disastrous war, that has carried care, distress, and gloomy forebodings to a large majority of our once cheerful fire sides.—“The arrival of Mr. Webb in Shrewsbury, was mentioned (says the Editor) in our last Chronicle; and although it was not his intention to distribute any sums of money, yet the applications were so numerous and importunate, that they became irresistible. Six orphan boys, from Knighton and Leominster, for whom he had not provided masters in Ludlow, followed him hither, and have been clothed and apprenticed to respectable masters. On the report of his arrival, the doors of the Lion inn were besieged by the wretched and unfortunate, who were relieved in different ways. One day he visited the Infirmary, the House of Industry, the Royal Free Grammar School, those founded by Bowdler and Allatt, those on the system of Dr. Bell and Mr. Lancaster, and also St. Chad's School of Industry; and on the following day, he visited and relieved many abodes of private distress. Among numerous cases he relieved the following: A family, where there had been 4 children, 2 of which were living—one lame, the other diseased: A blind man, his lame wife, and diseased daughter: A journeyman shoemaker who had reared 11 children, and paid taxes 17 years, without parochial relief: To 2 orphan girls 20l.: A bankrupt's son 10l.: A distressed clergyman's family 25l.: A widow and 6 children 20l.: A haulier, who had lost 3 horses, 30l.: To the Public Charities, viz. the Infirmary 21l.; Prison Charities 21l.; Bell's School 5l.; Lancaster's 5l.; St. Chad's School of Industry 5l.; General Sunday School 5l.; Union Sunday School 5l.; Swanhill School 5l.; and the Sick Man's Friend Society 5l.—For the purpose of apprenticing 29 boys, he gave premiums of from 15l. to 35l. amounting in the whole to about 700l. He then appointed a Committee, consisting of the Rev. W. Rowland, Dr. Johnson, and the Rev. E. P. Owen, to select cases, from the applications which he himself could not examine, and left in their hands 60l. besides 50l. to clothe and educate boys; he also left 10l. with the Rev. Mr. Weaver, to relieve cases of distress; and a like sum with the Rev. Mr. Palmer. The Mayor offered to confer the freedom of the borough upon Mr. Webb, but he declined accepting it, observing, that he should feel flattered if the honour was bestowed on Dr. Johnson, who had given him so much of his time and attention.”—The Editor observes that “the most unblemished conduct cannot escape the pestilential blasts of spleen; and as the selfish and uncharitable are wholly unable to comprehend the motives which actuate a mind like that of Mr. Webb, his liberality has

been attributed by some to a disordered mind, and by others, to vanity! These whisperings are not unknown to Mr. Webb, but they have not checked him in his benevolent career.—The various sums amounted to upwards of 1000*l.* which Mr. Webb distributed to the destitute and afflicted, or conferred on the public charities established in Shrewsbury. It appears, that in February, he was at Norwich, where the wretched state of the poor first excited his attention. At Yarmouth, he left 300*l.* to be distributed, and gave benefactions to every charity; at Wrentham, he gave 30*l.* in silver to the poor: at Yoxford 20*l.* in provisions, and 7*l.* to seven destitute families: at Framlingham 400*l.*: at Ipswich 300*l.*: Colchester between 3 and 400*l.*: and remaining a month in the Metropolis, he subscribed to the principal charities. In April he arrived at Cheltenham, gave away considerable sums, and apprenticed 13 boys, giving premiums of from 20*l.* to 30*l.*, and there he determined to direct his charities chiefly to orphans. At Bath, he contributed liberally to the schools and public institutions: at Bristol he apprenticed a number of orphans: at Gloucester he put out 40 apprentices: at Tewkesbury 8: at Worcester 11: at Malvern he gave 35*l.* to the necessitous: at Ledbury he apprenticed two orphans: at Hereford 35; and relieved the distressed at their own habitations: at Leominster he apprenticed and clothed 39 orphans, at a cost of 600*l.*; leaving also a sum for charitable purposes. He then visited Shrewsbury, where his memory will be long and affectionately cherished.—As his private fortune could not be sufficient to enable him to continue this princely bounty, he has expressed his intention of closing his purse for the present year. The rental of his estates, amounting, it is said, to nearly 12,000*l.* per annum, are situated in the counties of Oxford, Berks, and York.—Of so extraordinary and truly Christian a character, (*a man who gives all he is worth to the poor*), we should be glad to receive some further account.

Married.] Charles Smith Forster, esq. banker, of Walsall, to Miss Elizabeth Emery, of Burcott House.

Mr. Tomkinson, of Cound, to Miss Margaret Beddoes, of Harnage.

Mr. John Winnal, of Gatley Park, to Miss Ridley, of Claverley.

Mr. Hall, surgeon, Bridgnorth, to Miss Parsons, of the Theatres at Stafford, Newcastle, &c.

Mr. Holyoake, of the Oaks, to Miss Ridge, of the Common.

Mr. Roberts, of Penybryn, to Miss Price, of Shrewsbury.

Died.] At Cound, Miss Joyce Hampton. The Rev. W. Curtis, of Woolsaston.

At Stapleton, Miss Allen.

At Sutton Maddock, Mary, daughter of Mrs. Broughall.

81, Mr. George Gilbert, of Alkington.

At Wallibrun, Mrs. Ellis.

At Terrick Hall, near Whitchurch, Mrs. Brookes, widow of the late Mr. J. B.

Mr. Thomas Morris, second son of Thomas Morris, esq. of Newport.

Mr. Thomas Vaughan, auctioneer, of Ellesmere.

At Ludlow, Mrs. Noakes, wife of Mr. John N.

At Much Wenlock, 69, Mrs. Maria Weale.

Mr. Edward Williams, wine-merchant, of Oswestry.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. T. L. Hall, of The Lea, near Cleobury Mortimer, to Miss M. A. Banks, of Bewdley.

At Hales Owen, Mr. W. Allday, jun. of Birmingham, to Miss Ann Bissell, of Honington.

Mr. Bayley, mercer, to Miss Bunch, both of Dudley.

Mr. James Christie, of Bath, to Miss Ann Hornblower, of Stourport.

Mr. Ashdown, to Miss Harding, daughter of S. Harding, esq. of Grindle.

Died.] At Bromsgrove Lickey School, Mr. Allbut, sen. aged 61, sincerely regretted by his numerous relatives and friends. Indefatigable attention to the duties of his scholastic profession conspicuously marked the last thirty years of his useful life.

Mr. Meredith, of Cradley, near Stourbridge.

At Worcester, aged 66, Mr. J. Martin, an eminent heraldry and sign painter.

At Pershore, Mr. Giles.

At Hanley Castle, Mrs. Merriman.

Mr. Charles Staples, of New-street, Worcester, 72.—Mr. Samuel Gordon, formerly an eminent merchant in London, and twenty-seven years accountant at the Old Bank, in Worcester.

Mrs. Dolphin, of Stourbridge.

[The late *Richard Harington*, who died so very lately at his house, Hagley Park, near Stourbridge, was formerly rector of Whitstone and Powderham, only brother of the late Sir Ja. Harington, bart. of Merton, Major of Horse Grenadier Guards. He has left an only son, Arthur Champenowne, esq. of Dartington, late high sheriff, who succeeded in right of his mother to the Dartington estate, dropped the name of Harington, and took that of Champenowne. The ancestors of this departed worthy were the ancient Lords and Barons of Haverington, "*De Haveringtono*," say the medals, "*in comitatu Cumberlandiæ*." Like several of their potent neighbours, however, they appear at a late period to have

have migrated to the more southern provinces; for in 1586, when Camden wrote, we find them seated in Rutland, inhabiting Burleigh-house, now the Marquis of Exeter's; possessed of immense estates in that county, by marrying the daughter and heir of Colepeper. By marriage with the Bruces, they became allied to the royal line of Scotland. This alliance caused King James I. to create Sir John Harington, 'a most worthy and famous Knight,' says Camden, Baron Harington, of Exton, now dormant, and appointed him and his consort, governors to the Princess Elizabeth, afterwards Queen of Bohemia. By failure of issue male, the estates again passed into the Bruce family, by marriage with the Aylesburys, after having continued in the same line for upwards of six hundred years; during which they were, by various alliances, connected with the chief of the noble families of England, and with the royal houses of Spain and Braganza. What is remarkable, the Princess of Stolberg, who married Charles Stuart, at Rome, the Pretender's second son, is also descended from the Bruces and Haringtons, and has again united with the Scottish blood royal. The other branch was settled in Somerset, near Bath, possessed of large estates, given in dower to Etheldred, natural daughter of Henry VIII. and wife to John Harington, esq. in the service of that Prince. His ancestor, Sir Ja. had a grant of two castles and several manors, for taking Henry VI. (but which were all forfeited at the succession of Henry VII.) From this branch, Dr. Harington, of Bath, is descended. "*Quo nemo vir melior natus est, nemo pietate præstantior.*" Whilst he derives lustre from his ancestry, he reflects it back again by his taste and accomplishments as a scholar, and by his virtues and integrity as a man. The head of the ancient family is now Sir John Edward Harington, bart. who has three surviving sisters, Theodosia Lucy, the lady of Dr. Cave, of Exmouth; Marianne Harington, and Caroline Kinsey. The short but significant motto, '*nodo firmo,*' is still retained by their house, and the *fret*, from them denominated the Harington knot, has served to grace the assumptive arms of many a modern shield.]

HEREFORDSHIRE.

The eighty-seventh triennial meeting of the three choirs of Hereford, Gloucester, and Worcester, for the benefit of the widows and orphans of clergymen in the three choirs, will be held on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, the 7th, 8th, and 9th of September. On Tuesday morning, at the cathedral, a Sermon will be preached by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Hereford.

Married.] Mr. William Cooke, of Poston,

to Susan, eldest daughter of the late James Pitt, esq. of Rosemaund.

Walter Barrow Harris, esq. of Aylesmore, to Miss Miles, eldest daughter of Edmund Miles, esq. of Llangarren.

Charles Prosser, esq. of Wilton-on-Wye, to Miss Matthews, of Mantley-house, Newent.

Mr. Amos, of Yate, to Miss Marsh, of Chipping Sodbury.—Mr. C. Cole, of Old Sodbury, to Miss Tily, of Chipping Sodbury.

Mr. Holbrow, to Maria, second daughter of Mr. Haines, both of Didmarton.

Thomas Keedwell, esq. of Long Ashton, to Miss Naylor, of Park-street, Bristol.

Mr. Reilley, of the York-House, Bath, to Charlotte, youngest daughter of the late Mr. White, of Staines.

At Hereford, Mr. Wilcox, of Bristol, to Miss Ayres, of Sherborne.

Died.] Aged 75, Mr. James Maddy, of the Land, a man whose integrity of heart, liberality of mind, and suavity of manners, rendered him highly and deservedly esteemed.

At Hereford, aged 58, Mr. James Lane, solicitor, chapter clerk of the dean and chapter of Hereford, a gentleman of extensive knowledge in his profession, liberal mind, and amiable manners.

After a few hours illness, at Garnons, the lady of Sir J. G. Cotterell, bart. M.P.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE AND MONMOUTH.

Lately the royal assent was given by commission to an Act for erecting a new gaol, house of correction, and penitentiary house, for the borough of Tewkesbury.

Married.] John Morse, esq. of Downfield, to Mary Anne, eldest daughter of the late Francis Adams, esq. of Clifton.

Mr. C. Keedwell, of Stroast, to Mary, third daughter of Mr. John James, of Phillpotts-court.

Thomas Pearsall, esq. of Willsbridge, to Thamastie, eldest daughter of the late Thomas Maundrell, esq.

Mr. Robert Lane, of Kemble, to Miss Eliza Milsom, of Rodmarton.

At Tewkesbury, Mr. Thomas King, of Kingstanley, to Miss Haines.

At Tewkesbury, Mr. Thomas Holland, to Miss Moore.

At Farmington, Mr. Thomas Woodman, to Mrs. Lyne, late of Stockwell.

Lieut.-Colonel Colborne, of the 52d regiment, to Elizabeth, daughter of the late Rev. J. Yonge, of Pushlinch.

Died] At Gloucester, aged 57, Mrs. Fisher, of St. Aldgate's-square.—Mr. J. Preedy, confectioner, Eastgate-street.—Suddenly, Mrs. Charles, of Northgate-street.—S. Colbourne, esq. one of the Aldermen of the corporation, 86.

Much esteemed and lamented, Miss Phelps, daughter of William Phelps, esq. of

of Puckrup, near Tewkesbury.—Aged 53, Miss Sarah Holder, of Stroud.—Mrs. Graves, wife of Walwyn Graves, esq. of Mickleton.—Mrs. Butt, wife of Mr. Thomas Packer Butt, of Arle Court.

In the 90th year of her age, after a short but severe illness, Mrs. Watkins, wife of Mr. P. Watkins, an eminent bookseller, of Cirencester.

At an advanced age, Mr. Thomas Waldron, of Tewkesbury.

At Cheltenham, 80, the Rev. W. Chester, vicar of Leigh.—Mrs. Lewis, shoemaker.—Suddenly, at the Hotwells, Clifton, aged 61, Charles Turner, esq.

Mrs. Fryer, wife of Mr. William Fryer, of Hardwick.—Mr. Wilkins, of Tetbury.

At Addiestrop, aged 79, universally lamented, the Rev. Thomas Leigh, of Stoneleigh Abbey, and rector of Addiestrop.

OXFORDSHIRE.

At a late meeting of the governors of the Radcliffe Infirmary, it was agreed to submit to the consideration of the public:—

That an Asylum for the reception and relief of insane patients be established in the neighbourhood of Oxford:

And that the expenses of building, furniture, and repairs, be defrayed by benefactions; £6000 of which is already subscribed.

Married.] Mr. Thomas Rusher, an eminent bookseller, of Banbury, to Miss Padbury, only daughter of Mr. P. clothier, of that place.

At Banbury, Mr. John Leeke, of Stourton, to Miss Hannah Gulliman.—Mr. T. Davis, of Neath, to Miss Susannah Serwood, of Sutton.

Mr. Jones, master of the French-house Academy, to Miss Perrin, of Thame.

Mr. Knappmoney, of Woodstock, to Miss Catherine Nutt, of Kidlington.—Mr. Joseph Seaton, of Eustone, to Miss Susan Money, of Woodstock.

J. Grosvenor, esq. of Oxford, to Charlotte, eldest daughter of C. Maversack, esq. of Caversham Park.

At Harwell, William, third son of Richard Adham, esq. of East Ilsley, to Rachael, only daughter of the late Richard Elderfield, esq. of Harwell.

Died.] At Oxford, Mr. Collis, gunsmith.—Mr. Joseph Walker Hall.—Mr. Gregg, student of Christ Church, unhappily drowned in the river between Sandford and Nuncham. He had been with some friends on an excursion of pleasure, and upon his return home, he jumped from the boat with the intention of swimming to the shore, but his strength failed him.—Elizabeth, wife of Mr. Smith, baker, 26.—Miss Sarah Stowe, 21.—Advanced in years, Mrs. Gibbins, of Broad-street.—At his apartment at Corpus Christi College, Sir Christopher Willeoughby, bart. of Bal-

don House.—Elizabeth, only daughter of Mr. Stone, of Catharine-street.

At Cowley, after a long and painful illness, Mrs. Elizabeth James, of Holywell.

In the eightieth year of his age, Mr. Thomas Huntley, of Burford, a respectable member of the Society of Friends, and many years the master of an excellent and extensive school at that place, in the various and complicated duties of which, he was unremitting and indefatigable during a space of more than half a century. In his early years he received the rudiments of the dead languages, and other instruction, under the tuition of a neighbouring clergyman; and, at the age of eighteen, he commenced that line of life in which he has since so eminently shone, having pupils at that time as old or older than himself.—“Smit with the love of classic lore,” he pursued his studies with avidity, and became well grounded in the ancient languages of Greece and Rome, making great proficiency also in the modern languages of Europe and in the various branches of academical learning, together with some knowledge of Hebrew. He was always delighted with such boys as were apt at learning, and who could discern and relish the beauties of the classic authors, sparing no pains, early and late, to lead them on to perfection: and the energy with which he occasionally read aloud striking passages from Homer and Virgil, will not fail to be recollected by very many of his *quondam* pupils, who may cast an eye on this short memorial, written by one who owes the little classical and scholastic knowledge he possesses, to the instruction and stimulus of this persevering and venerable master. He may be said to have pursued the profession of teaching *con amore*; and being of the old school, he was a strenuous supporter of the broad pronunciation of the first letter of the alphabet, in opposition to the more modern and corrupt one now generally adopted in Latin words. At a period when his school was in its fullest state, and requiring his greatest attention, such was his assiduity that he found means to snatch from the hours appropriated to rest and reflection, sufficient time to compile at length, an improved Latin grammar, the merits of which are generally allowed. Having several years ago found it necessary to decline the profession by reason of a paralytic affection, he retired within the bosom of his family, and retaining his love of former pursuits, enjoyed the true “*otium cum dignitate*,” amidst the affection of his friends, and the esteem of the surrounding neighbourhood; cultivating in serious contemplation a pious resignation and Christian confidence, and extending to a later period of life than is usually allotted to man, that serenity

serenity of mind which forms a prominent trait in the Christian character.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] H. Deering, of Lee, esq. to Mrs. Willes, relict of F. W. of Ashtrope.

Died.] At Buckingham, Rachael, widow of the Rev. Woolley Leigh Bennett.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

Married.] T. Hankin, esq. of Newlands Stanstead, to Mrs. Collard, of Boswell-court.

Died.] At Kelshall, Charlotte, wife of the Rev. A. H. Matthews, vicar of Stanton Harcourt and Southleigh.

At Baldock, Mr. Peter Stoken, aged 58: he was crossing the street, when he suddenly fell, and upon being carried home, expired.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

On the last day of the late Woburn Sheep-Shearing, the Duke of Bedford, at the conclusion of the toasts, rose and said, that for many years these meetings had been continued, with the hope principally of stimulating the body of Bedfordshire farmers to improvement, but as little effect of this kind seemed to be produced, and as ill health prevented him from following them up as he ought, he had made up his mind to discontinue them, and therefore announced that this would be the last time of meeting on this occasion. His Grace, however, stated, that he should direct the same prizes to be transferred to the encouragement of the Bedford Agricultural Society. As soon as his Grace sat down, Mr. Whitbread rose and said, that he was sure all present must regret with him, both of the reasons assigned by his Grace for discontinuing these meetings; he however expressed his opinion, that Bedfordshire farming had improved in an equal degree with most other counties.

Died.] At Turvey-house, J. Higgins, esq. one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

On the 26th of June, about ten o'clock, an alarming fire broke out in the street leading to Daventry, in Southam, and raged for upwards of three hours; four houses were entirely consumed, and an old woman was killed, by the falling of one of the beams.

Married.] At Creaton, Hugh, eldest son of the Rev. Hugh Laughton, of Warwick, to Miss Jane Cheney.

Died.] After a few hours illness, of a complaint of the stomach, which terminated in a mortification, the Rev. G. Thomas, of Overstone, near Northampton.

After a long protracted suffering from disease, which he bore with manly fortitude and Christian resignation, Beriah Botfield, esq. of Norton Hall. His earlier years were distinguished by the most exemplary

filial piety; and the short period during which he had resided on his principal estate, by the encouragement of virtue and industry among his poorer neighbours. Consistent with a life of active usefulness, and a firm reliance on the sacred truths of the holy Scriptures, was that pious confidence in the beatitude of a future existence, more particularly manifested during his latter days. By the power of such exalted sentiments was he enabled, without repining, to relinquish, in the 44th year of his age, and the seventh of his marriage, (with Charlotte, the only daughter of the late Dr. Withering) the choicest blessings of human life—the wife whom he most tenderly loved—the child on whom he doted—and the favourite residence but just completed. His remains were interred amidst a most respectable attendance of the neighbouring gentry, and his own tenants and villagers, in a cemetery, the construction of which he had himself recently superintended. Nor, in recording the estimable qualities of the master, should the merit of the faithful domestic, John Darroll, pass unnoticed. He was a native of Shropshire, who, after having maintained the character of an honest man, during a service of more than half a century in the family, was laid to rest in the same church-yard, only one short month before him, who directed every mark of respect to be paid to his memory.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE AND HUNTS.

Married.] At Maidstone, Mr. W. Peck, of Kimbolton, to Ralph, daughter of the Rev. E. Ralph, of Maidstone.

Died.] James Donn, A. L. S. curator of the Botanic Garden, and editor of *Hortus Cantabrigiensis*. Few men have equalled him in the knowledge of exotic plants, and in the best mode of their cultivation.

Lately, at Barham, 66, Jonathan Howell, tailor, who, in his illness, was supported by parochial allowance. After his interment, there was found in the house, where he dwelt alone, 85l. 8s. 6d. in gold and silver, concealed in an old shoe. There were also found thirty-nine very good shirts, and two new suits of clothes, with other articles.

At Chatteris, 65, J. Westwood, esq. in the commission of the peace for Cambridge and Hunts, and high sheriff of the former in 1799.

NORFOLK.

Mr. Coke's annual sheep-shearing commenced on the 21st of June. A great number of noble and distinguished agriculturists assembled in the morning, and after breakfast Mr. Coke and his friends took an agricultural ride over his Park farm on the Wells side. They then proceeded to Longlands, and inspected the Southdown rams, and the boars exhibited for the prizes. The company

company rose from dinner to attend the sale of South-down theaves, of which four lots, of ten each, were sold for 24, 22, and 20 guineas. On Tuesday morning a party rode with Mr. Coke to look at Mr. Overman's farm at Burnham. After which a numerous assemblage of noblemen, agriculturists, &c. met to view the Devon cattle and South-down sheep. After dinner, at which 250 sat down, his grace the Duke of Bedford and Mr. Coke, in appropriate speeches, strongly recommended the breed of Devon cattle, both for grazing, the dairy, and the yoke.—In the evening four pens of theaves were sold, at 27, 25, and 23 guineas. The South-down tups were again exhibited, and let for 40 guineas.

Married.] Mr. John Moxon, of Westmoreland Place, to Miss M. Aldous, of Aarleston.

Mr. E. Mugridge, to Miss Marshall, both of Lynn.

Mr. Wm. Beck, of Milcham, to Miss Moon.

Mr. R. Cattermoul, of St. Saviour's, to Miss Critchfield.

Mr. John Booty, to Miss Youngs, both of St. Peter.

Mr. J. I. Freeman, to Miss Sunstead, both of Yarmouth.

Mr. S. Smith, of St. Simon's, to Mrs. A. Green, of St. George.

Died.] At Norwich, 78, Mr. S. Watling, upwards of fifty years a member of the change-ringing youths.—85, Mr. J. Youngs, of St. Peter's Hungate; he was carried in a sedan chair to vote at the election for mayor, and on his return home expired immediately.

At St. Clement's, 106, the Widow Herring. She retained her faculties to the last hour.

At Thetford, 53, Mr. Gosling, excise officer.

At Clenchwanton, 76, Mr. J. Wardell.

At Diss, 64, Mr. Benjamin Fincham, woollen-draper.

At St. Martin's at Oak, 69, Mr. Samuel Swann.

At Costessey, 50, Mr. King George.

SUFFOLK.

Married.] At Ipswich, the Rev. T. Drummond, to Miss Pilkington.

Capt. G. Henderson, of the East India service, to Miss Egan, of Sudbury.

Mr. J. Burrows, to Miss C. Orsborn, both of Woolpit.

Dr. Saunders, of Blandestone Villa, to Mrs. Onslow.

Died.] At Combs, Mr. S. Robinson.

At Stradbroke, 87, Mr. R. Mumford.

At Hitcham, 87, Mrs. Spurdens.

At Woodbridge, 65, Mrs. Powell.

At Bury, Mr. J. Maltwood, schoolmaster.—81, Mr. T. Manby, of Old Newton.

At Brantham, 60, T. Jarman, esq. after

a few days illness, deservedly respected and lamented.

At Lawshall, 55, Mr. Golding, schoolmaster.

At Stowmarket, Mrs. Balls.

At Woodbridge, 85, Lieut.-col. E. P. Scott, of the 25th regiment of foot.

36, Mr. T. West, of Brandon.—22, Mrs. Garrod, of Stradbroke.—37, Mrs. Ann Laws, of Bacton.

At Ixworth, 17, Thomas, the third son of Mr. J. Goldsmith.

At Lakenheath, 95, Mary, relict of the late A. Willett, gent.

ESSEX.

Married.] A. K. Hinton, esq. of Grays, to Sarah, second daughter of T. Wood, esq. of Billericay.

At Manningtree, Capt. P. Long, of Mistley, to Miss Sophia Letch.

At Prittlewell, Lieut. R. Scallon, R.N. to Rebecca, second daughter of M. Saward, esq. of Thorp Hall.

J. Heaphy, esq. of Woodford, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of J. Younger, esq.

Mr. S. Kemp, of Stanway, to Ellen, fourth daughter of the late Mr. W. Eagle, of Belchamp St. Paul's.

Died.] At Havrich, 31, T. Phine, M.D. surgeon to the North York militia.

Mrs. Le Cross, wife of Lieut.-col. Le C. of the Essex local militia; she was standing by the fire side, her dress caught the flame, and she was so much burnt as to occasion her death. *We have often stated that to lie down is an effective preservation.*

At Bocking, the Right Hon. Lady Charles Aynsley, relict of the Right Hon. and very Rev. Lord A. late dean of Bocking, and brother to his grace the Duke of Athol; leaving five children to lament her loss.

KENT.

The white hemp store house at Woolwich was discovered to be on fire on Thursday the eighth of July. Notwithstanding the exertions of 1000 artillery men, the flames could not be subdued until the building, with several thousand pounds worth of hemp, was consumed.

Married.] At Knole, the Earl Delawarre, of Brasen-nose college, to Lady Eliz. Sackville, sister to the Duke of Dorset.

Mr. R. Fea, of London, to Miss Mumery, of Margate.

Mr. R. Tomson, jun. of Ramsgate, to Miss Day, of Manstone.

Mr. G. Witherden, of Margate, printer and stationer, to Miss F. Witherden, of St. Peter's.

At Maidstone, Mr. Peck, surgeon, of London, to Miss Mary Ralph, of Maidstone.

At Whitfield, the Rev. G. Simpson, of Bobbing Court, to Lucy, youngest daughter of G. Stringer, esq. of Dover.

Died.] At Dunningstone, 80, Mrs. Jane Godden.

At

At Dover, at an advanced age, Mrs. Eliz. Witherley.

At Whitstable, Mrs. Butcher.

At Eastling, 99, Mr. J. Bensted.

48, Mr. R. Peall, of the precincts of Christ Church, Canterbury; possessed of many good qualities, and much respected by his family and friends.

At Hartlip, 21, Mrs. Drawbridge, of the Navy Office.

At Ashford, 33, Mr. Felix Bourne.

At Maidstone, 74, Mr. ——— Crouch.

At Margate, Mr. Laming, many years master of the British Queen packet.

At Petham, 80, Mrs. Baldock, widow of the late W. B. esq.

At the Marine barracks, Chatham, Major Smith, of the Royal Marines.—A. Hunt, esq. of Gibraltar Place, Chatham, and formerly assistant of Chatham Dock-yard.

At Deal, 54, Mr. W. Munday.

At Tenterden, 56, Mrs. Levett.—32, Mrs. Kennett.

At Eastry, 72, Mr. Spain.

At Littlebourn, Mrs. Sidders.

At his seat, in this county, 87, the Right Hon. Charles Middleton, Baron Barham, of Barham Court, and of Teston, in Kent.—*See London.*

At Wingham, 58, Mr. R. Dixon.

SUSSEX.

Some time ago the debtors in Horsham gaol, who are said to suffer privations unknown in any other prison in England, petitioned the inspecting magistrate for greater liberty. In consequence of this petition not being noticed, much discontent took place, which was, however, confined to secret murmuring, till a dispute, which might have been attended with serious consequences, lately took place. Surely the Sheriff of Sussex ought not to allow his debtors to be lodged in a House of Correction, and to be subject to its discipline! Houses of Correction are only for convicted culprits, and are often good establishments for that purpose, but not for debtors and unconvicted prisoners.

The new Chapel of St. John, Chichester, built from the designs of Mr. JAMES ELMES, and under his entire and immediate direction, will be opened on the 12th of August, with the oratorio of the Messiah, and a concert and ball at the Assembly Rooms in the evening; and a miscellaneous selection of sacred music on the 13th, and another concert and ball in the evening as before. The building is an octagon, 80-feet-by-50 between the walls; the galleries and pews under are for subscribers, and the area free for the poor of the established church.

Married] At Amberley, J. Borrer, esq. of Portslade, to Miss Upperton, of Rackham.

W. Wigney, jun. esq. of Brighton, to
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Sarah, second daughter of R. Podmore, esq. of White-hall, Chinckford.

HAMPSHIRE.

Married.] At Southampton, T.S. Moody, esq. to Sarah, second daughter of S.S. Taylor, esq. one of the magistrates of that town.

At South Stoneham, T. Smith, esq. late of Bishop's Stoke, to Miss Ann Baker, of Portsmouth.

The Rev. John Ashier, rector of Trinity, Jersey, to Miss de Carteret, daughter of Hugh de C. esq. of Vauxhall, and niece of Philip de C. esq. Jurat of the Royal Court.

Mr. J. S. Toll, of Portsmouth, to Miss Emma Bertie Gray, of Portsea.

Died.] 69, Mr. Thomas Raiss, many years organist of Havant, and the inventor of the *Hampshire Miller's Rat Powder*.

At Wolveton Park, Sir Charles Morris Pole, member for Plymouth, an admiral of the white, and groom of the bedchamber to the Duke of Clarence.

At Stapleton, after a few days illness, Micajah Malbon, esq. captain in the royal navy.

At Wherlwell, in consequence of a fall from his horse, A. A. Powell, esq. of Devonshire-place.

At West Cowes, in the Isle of Wight, 47, Mrs. Sarmon.

WILTSHIRE.

Married.] At Salisbury, Mr. Brown, to Miss Young.

Died.] 62, highly respected and truly lamented, Mr. Joseph Baylis, of Corsham.

Miss Smith, only daughter of Mr. J. S. of Salisbury.

83, Mr. Samuel Lovedee, sack-maker, Salisbury.

At Meer, Mrs. Boner, wife of Mr. James B. of Salisbury.

BERKSHIRE.

Married.] A. Neill, esq. son of the late J. N. esq. of Schaw, to Louisa, daughter of the late Sir J. Patey, of Reading.

Mr. Robert Smith, to Miss Tyrrell, both of Steventon.

At Bray, J. Langton, esq. to Miss Poole, both of Maidenhead.

Mr. Hawkes, of Reading, to Miss Downe, of Piccadilly.

Died.] At an advanced age, Osmond Vincent, esq. many years a banker at Newbury, and senior alderman of that borough.

R. Gran, esq. of South-house, Oxted.

Mr. G. Smith, an eminent farmer, of Thatcham.

At Abingdon, 58, the Rev. John Evans, the able, diligent, and faithful pastor of a congregation of protestant dissenters in that town. The stroke of death was sudden and unexpected, and has filled the breasts of his surviving friends and associates with unutterable sorrow. To re-

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cord

cord the excellencies of his character, solely for the use of those who intimately knew him, would be unnecessary; they will never lose the pleasing remembrance of his worth, it is engraven on their hearts in lines which cannot be erased: to others, however, this short sketch of him may be interesting, as it presents an example highly worthy of their imitation; and to the writer, who has had the happiness of sitting under his ministry for many years, it will, at least, afford a degree of mournful pleasure, to assist in perpetuating the memory of so great and excellent a man.—He was a native of Pembroke-shire, but received his classical and theological education at the Baptist Academy in Bristol. On July the 1st, 1781, he preached his first sermon to the people of his charge, and after a period of two and thirty years of constant labour in his ministerial duties, he died in the bosom of his disconsolate family, on the same day in 1813. During the whole of that period, the affectionate union subsisting between him and his numerous congregation, was uninterrupted, and their mutual attachment daily increased, particularly in the last few years of his life. He was indeed devoted to the service of his people, very rarely intermitting, by absence or otherwise, his public labours amongst them, and was remarkable for the rich variety which distinguished his pulpit addresses. For the rising generation he felt a peculiar regard, and in the evening of new-year's day, regularly preached a sermon particularly addressed to youth. In his character and office he maintained a truly dignified consistency. In him pedantry and ostentation were never seen; possessing an eminent degree of piety, it was never mingled with superstition; and although a scholar, he was ever the humble disciple of his Lord and Master. As remarkable for the gracefulness of his person, as for the superior qualities of his mind; his deportment gave lustre to both, and rendered him singularly interesting and amiable. In short, a combination of such eminent talents, such extensive knowledge, so fine and excursive an imagination, with such liberality of sentiment, suavity of manners, mildness of temper, and benevolence of disposition, is rarely seen.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

The father of the House of Commons is *Clement Tudway, Esq.* Member for Wells, who sat for that city in the first Parliament of the present King.

Married.] Gerald Fitz-Gerald, esq. of Bath, to Catherine, daughter of the late Right Hon. Sir Lucius O'Brien, Bart.

Robert Clement, esq. banker, of Bath, to Miss Brookes, of the North Parade.

Mr. William Hart, of Frome, to Miss Mary Jeffery, of Bath.

Mr. Francis Marchant, of Stratton-on-the-Foss, to Mary, second daughter of Mr. Henry Vagg, of Norton-Down House.

Lieutenant and Adjutant James Kitson, to Miss Jane Spry, both of Bath.

Mr. Howie, to Miss Pope, of Lacock.

Thomas Keedwell, esq. of Long-Ashton, to Miss Naylor, of Park-street, Bristol.

Mr. Say, of Wells, to Miss Elizabeth Gifford, of Blackford.

Mr. R. Nichols, of Saltford, to Miss Mary Collins, of Newton-St. Loe.

At Hereford, Mr. Michael Wilcox, of Bristol, to Miss Ayres.

At West Chinnock, Mr. R. Raison, to Miss M. Patten, of that place.

Died.] At Castle-Cary, Mr. Paul Paul. One of his daughters died only the week preceding, and he had suffered the loss of nine other children.

At Bath, Miss Louisa Hill, fourth daughter of Mrs. Hill, of Henrietta-street.—In Caroline-buildings, David Sale, esq.—Miss Reynolds, daughter of the late Edward Reynolds, esq. of the Royal Crescent.—In New King-street, Mrs. Ferrers, daughter of the late Rev. Mr. Slater, of Keynsham.—77, Mr. Richard Lankesheer, formerly a statuary of the city of Bath; a pupil of Mr. Prince Hoare.—At Primrose Cottage, Mrs. Molland, an eminent confectioner, of Milsom-street.—Mrs. Batt, of Stall-street.—George Taylor, esq. of Northumberland-buildings, deeply and sincerely lamented by all who had the opportunity of appreciating his rare and estimable qualities. He was a zealous and active associate of the Society established in Bath for the Suppression of Vagrants and the Relief of occasional Distress; and to the poor of Bath, his purse was ever open and his time devoted to them, with the most unwearied assiduity.—Mrs. Kingscott, of St. James's-street.—Mrs. Templeman, widow of the Rev. Richard T. rector of Longbredy, Dorset.—57, Colonel Henry Thicknesse Woodington, of Pulteney-street: seized with a giddiness in Walecot-street, he dismounted from his horse, and entering a shop, requested a medical gentleman to be sent for; but he expired before his arrival.

At Halse, Mr. William Bond, late of Bishop's Lydeard.

At Bristol, Mrs. Powell. On the return of Mr. and Mrs. P. with the sister of the latter, from an excursion to Woolverton in a gig, the horse fell opposite Lisbon-terrace, near the back gate of the Angel Inn, Old Bridge. Mrs. Powell and her sister were thrown out, and the skull of Mrs. P. so dreadfully fractured, as to occasion her death in a few hours. She had been married only on the day preceding!

DORSETSHIRE.

Married.] Joseph Clapcott, esq. of Upway, near Weymouth, to Elizabeth, second daughter

daughter of John Andrews, esq. of Shroton.

Died.] Sincerely lamented by his family and a numerous circle of friends, the Rev. William Liddon, of Chardstock, and rector of Sandringham, in Norfolk.

At Beaminster, Mrs. Vie, of the White Hart inn.

At Dorchester. 61, C. White, esq.

DEVONSHIRE.

James Buller, esq. M.P. for Exeter, and a magistrate for the county of Devon, lately laid the first stone of a new bridge, to be built over the river Exe, at Cowley, about two miles from Exeter, on the great road to Crediton and to the north of Devon.

Married.] John Fortescue Brickdale, esq. to Catherine, only daughter of the late Charles Gregorie, esq.

At Crediton, J. Taylor, esq. R. N. to Miss Eliza Parr Nosworthy.

At Kenton, Francis Newcombe Day, esq. to Miss Elizabeth Collyns.

John Tyndale, esq. of Oporto, to Julian, third daughter of R. H. Roope, esq. of Kingswear.

Died.] At Plymouth, Mr. Matthew Wingyett, builder.

At Exeter, Mrs. Symons, wife of Mr. S. broker.—Mr. Harker, coal dealer.—63, Mr. Aaron Murch.—In Northernhay-row, Miss Taunton.—Mrs. Clarke, wife of Mr. C. linen-draper.—Robert Wilson, esq. brother to the late General W.

CORNWALL.

Married.] Mr. John Pearce, of the Hotel, Redruth, to Miss Elery, daughter of John E. esq.

At Padstow, Mr. James Martyn, to Mrs. Hester Blackett.

William Paul Williams, of the borough of Penryn, esq. to Miss Harris, the daughter of the late Capt. H. of that borough.

Died.] At Launceston, Miss Mary Carpenter, 75.—Mrs. Ann Bennett, widow.

J. P. Carpenter, of Mount Tavy, esq. one of his Majesty's justices of the peace for the counties of Devon and Cornwall.

At Falmouth, Mrs. Smith, wife of Adjutant S. of the Pendennis artillery.

E. Penwarne, esq. eldest son of the late John P. esq. of Penwarne.

WALES.

The important object of effecting a communication between the rivers of Gwendraeth and Towy, about a mile below St. Ishmael's Church, Carmarthenshire, will shortly be accomplished; two hundred workmen being already employed.

A Society, called the Carnarvonshire and Anglesey Medical Reading Society, has just been established. We again request notices of all such new establishments.

Married.] The Rev. H. Price, of Bangor, to Penelope Herdsfield, second daughter of Samuel Worthington, esq. of Llwynon.

Charles, son of the late — Rees, esq. of Phyllymaen Llwyd, Carmarthenshire, to Henrietta Susannah Anne, only daughter and heiress of the late Sir Watts Horton, bart. and niece to the Earl of Derby.

At Trefeglwys, the Rev. James Morgan, curate of that parish, to Miss Sarah Izard, daughter of T. Izard, esq.

Died.] Mrs. Wynne, wife of H. Wynne, esq. of Bryngola, Anglesea.

At Rhual, Mrs. Griffith, widow of the late Thomas Griffith, esq.

Charles Smith, esq. of Gwernllwynwith, near Swansea, one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the county of Glamorgan.

Aged 40, Mrs. Ann Pugh, wife of James Pugh, of Abreadow, in the county of Radnor, esq. and one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for that county.

SCOTLAND.

The shooting for the siller gun was revived in all its wonted formality and splendour, of an ancient festival, peculiar to Dumfries. This festival is indebted for its origin to James VI. who presented to the incorporated trades, or craftsmen, of Dumfries, a small silver tube like the barrel of a pistol, the temporary possession of which, as a trophy, was ordered to be given to the best marksman among them. Hence the festival is called "Shooting for the siller gun;" and with this title has been the subject of a beautiful poem, in Scots' verse, by Mr. John Mayne, of Dumfries. The royal prize was adjudged to Mr. James Muir, a member of the corporation of Hammermen, who was proclaimed the hero of the day. A young lad, about fourteen, of the name of Lookup, of the Skinner-trade, was the best shot among the journeymen and apprentices, and received the prize of a new hat. During the contest, the roads to and from "the tented field," together with the field itself, were uncommonly crowded with spectators. In the course of the day there could not be less than ten or twelve thousand persons present.

Died.] At Dumfries, Mr. W. Chalmers, a much respected bookseller of that place.

At Glenconner, Dr. W. Tennant, author of "Indian Recreations," and a gentleman much respected in the literary world.

At Addinston, 77, John Simpson, esq.

At Craighleith, near Edinburgh, David Ramsay, esq. for many years proprietor of the Edinburgh Evening Courant; a man of the most amiable character.—At Tradestown, Glasgow, Hugh McIntyre, at the advanced age of 102.

At Edinburgh, Lord Craig, 69.

IRELAND.

Died.] The Right Rev. Dr. Bellew, Roman Catholic bishop of Killala; he was killed by a fall from his gig.

At this seat, Castle Archdall, in the county of Nairn Colonel Archdall, who represented

sented that county in Parliament during a space of forty years.

At the Episcopal palace, Kilkenny, 72, the Right Rev. Dr. J. Kearney, Bishop of Ossory. Dr. K. was elected fellow of Dublin college in 1764; became Professor of

Oratory in 1781, and soon after a senior fellow. In 1799 he was appointed Provost, and in 1806 removed to the see of Ossory.

At Kilbreedy, near Limerick, Christian Cliff, 109.

REPORT OF DISEASES,

In the Practice of a Physician, in Westminster; from the 25th of June, to the 25th of July, 1813.

F EBRIS	6	Phthisis Pulmonalis	1
Catarrhus	3	Bronchitis Chronica	14
Cynanche Tonsillaris	2	Hæmoptoe	4
Enteritis	1	Hæmatemesis	4
Rubeolæ	2	Menorrhœa	3
Pertussis	1	Amenorrhœa	1
Cholera	2	Abortus	1
Rheumatismus	12	Diarrhœa	4
Lumbago	2	Dyspepsia	7
Carditis	1	Gastrodynia	4
Morbi Infantiles	4	Enterodynia	1
Scorbutus	1	Asthénia	9
Lepros	1	Cephalalgia	2

Pulmonary affections have considerably diminished. Rheumatism has been more than usually prevalent. Cholera is beginning; and diarrhœa, especially in infants, has been troublesome. In a severe case of acute rheumatism, now under treatment, the pain and swelling affect the joints of one side of the body, which to the touch is very hot, while the other side feels cold; and the patient complains of numbness on the cold side. I do not remember to have witnessed a similar interruption of the diffusion of animal heat in an acute febrile complaint. The part most swelled is the elbow joint. It is difficult to account for this increase of heat on one side of the body, and the diminution of it on the other.

Many inquiries into the nature and origin of animal heat have been instituted, and some ingenious theories on the subject have been maintained. Of these, the most favourite and best supported is that which attributes the production and continued renewal of animal heat to a chemical process; by which, in the course of respiration, oxygen is consumed, and carbonic acid gas is formed: in the mean time, the caloric, or matter of heat, is equably distributed, by the circulation of the blood, to every part of the body. It would be needless in this place to expatiate upon this very beautiful and rational theory, or to consider all the objections which have been made to it: but I introduced the subject from some reflections which arose from considering the case of the patient alluded to in the beginning of the report. If the chemical theory of animal heat were correct, how can we account for a partial want of heat on the surface of a limb, where the circulation, as indicated by the pulse, was precisely the same as in the arm of the affected side? It is to be regretted that I had not a thermometer with me, to measure the exact degree of heat: but I could not be mistaken in the difference of the sensation of heat on the surface of the two arms; the feeling of the one was that of a person in a fever, of the other that of a corpse. There was evidently partial obstruction to the evolution of caloric on the surface, but it was not evident that there was any interruption to the circulation of the blood.

It has long appeared to me that the brain and nerves have more influence on the changes of animal heat than chemical philosophers have been willing to allow. Some recent experiments of Mr. Brodie are very decisive on this point. It is always pleasant to meet experiment with experiment, although there are mysteries about the human being, which probably no experiments can explain. Mr. Brodie has determined, by actual experiments upon animals, that when the influence of the brain is cut off, no heat is generated; "notwithstanding the functions of respiration, and the circulation of the blood continue to be performed, and the usual changes in the appearance of the blood are produced in the lungs." "When the air respired is colder than the natural temperature of the animal, the effect of respiration is not to generate, but to diminish animal heat."

If we do not admit the brain and nerves to have some share in the production of animal heat, how are we to explain the rigor and cold stage of fever; or the icy coldness consequent on the receipt of unexpected and afflicting intelligence? The animal temperature

temperature of different persons varies considerably, and in the same individual at different times, without there being sufficient change in the respiration and circulation to account for such an alteration. It may be urged, that a quick pulse, as in fever, is generally accompanied with an increase of animal temperature; but in a warm bath, equal in temperature, or five degrees above that of the animal heat, the pulse diminishes in frequency, while the heat of the body rises from five to eight degrees above that of the natural standard. Again; under some strong mental affections, the animal temperature does not sink, although the body is placed in a cold medium, which in other circumstances would reduce it considerably. If then, we cannot satisfactorily explain the formation and evolution of animal heat, we are justified in withholding our assent from a chemical notion, which, however ingenious, would reduce the living human body to the nature of a passive mechanical machine, without the power or the capability of acting itself, or resisting the action of external agents; which certainly is not the case in the disengagement of animal heat.

SAMUEL FOTHERGILL.

Craven-street, July 27, 1813.

REPORT OF THE PROGRESS OF CHEMISTRY.

IN our last report we took occasion to announce that the hitherto supposed simple substance, nitrogen or azote, had been discovered, by Professor Berzelius of Stockholm, to be of a compound nature, and stated that its elements were oxygen and some unknown inflammable gaseous basis. It is now, however, said that a young chemist of this city, about fifteen months ago, had also succeeded in effecting the decomposition of azote, and that, according to him, it consists of oxygen and common inflammable air, or hydrogen; and although he has been hitherto deterred from publishing this most important discovery by a desire to render his information, if possible, more perfect, yet he now intends, in a short time, to make us acquainted with all the particulars of his investigations.

A curious stoney concretion, obtained from an elm tree in Hyde-park, has lately been analyzed by Dr. Thomson, and found to consist of the carbonates of potash and of lime, with a small quantity of carbonate of magnesia. This morbid matter is, no doubt, the same as that usually deposited upon the edges of the ulcers of old trees, and which was subjected to the examination of M. Vauquelin some years ago, whose report as to its composition agrees with that we have just given.

The same able British chemist has likewise discovered a new vegetable principle exuding from the trunk of the oak, the most characteristic property of which is that of precipitating zinc from its solutions of a black colour, whereas the precipitate of the same metal when thrown down by other substances is white. In most other respects this new substance very much resembles the peculiar exudation from the elm, to which the name of ulmin has been given, and it has therefore been denominated ulmin of the oak; although we think the term quercin might, with greater propriety, have been employed.

Among the many interesting substances which have been brought to light by cutting the new road through Highgate-hill, a new vegetable resin has been discovered, very similar in many of its properties to copal and amber, except, unfortunately, in being more insoluble in any menstruum than either of them, and therefore, although easily fusible by heat, not promising to be applicable to any purposes of the arts.

Some months ago, in another part of our Magazine, we noticed the occurrence of a curious natural phenomenon observed upon the surface of a frozen pond near Chichester. This circumstance, which interested many at that time, has been variously represented in different public prints; but the facts of the case are briefly these. On the 14th or 15th of December last, a farm-yard pond in Halmaker-park was frozen over, and soon after this event the whole surface of the ice was uniformly covered by a fall of snow. On the next day, however, it was seen that the snow had been removed from a portion of ice, about the centre of the pond, exactly resembling the figure of a human being; this portion, which very evidently differed in its quality and texture from all the other ice about it, the ice of the figure being clear and hard, and that about it impure and soft, was accurately bounded by a line of opaque ice more white than in any other part. The phenomenon, of course, led to a further investigation; and upon breaking through the figure, the body of a poor travelling pedlar was discovered about five feet below the surface, fast in the mud, from which, most probably, it never had arisen, as it exhibited no signs whatever of putridity. We shall now shortly state the various causes which have been given of this singular phenomenon. Mr. Nicholson is of opinion, that during the act of freezing, a higher temperature must have existed in that portion of the surface of the water directly above the body than in other parts; and that thus the water of these parts would be less gradually cooled, and therefore less regularly crystallized, than

than the water of that particular portion: and assigns, as the cause of this extraordinary temperature, the developement of caloric by the process of putrefaction of the body. To this opinion Mr. Harrop objects, granting the body to have experienced a degree of putrefaction, which does not appear to have been the case, that the slight heat developed by this cause would be altogether annihilated before it arose through five feet of water of so low a temperature as 32° ; and ascribes the phenomenon to a comparative repose of the surface of the water above the body, induced by the superstratum of oily matter which would necessarily be extricated from the cuticular pores of the body by the insinuation of the water into them: he also thinks, that by this repose, the water may have been cooled below the freezing point before it was actually frozen, (for it was long ago well known that water in a state of rest may be kept fluid at a very low temperature;) and attributes the removal of the snow from the smooth portion to the sea or wind, the snow in other parts being protected from the influence of both by the comparative inequality of their surface. To this Mr. Nicholson replies, that although oil, when placed upon an agitated surface of water, has the surprising effect of tranquilizing it, yet that the oil spreads on all sides so extensively, that the figure could not possibly have been so definite as it really was, especially as the man was drowned at least a fortnight before the commencement of the frost. Sir George Cayley, with greater plausibility we think than either of the other gentlemen, assigns the phenomenon to a superior density of the ice of the figure than of its surrounding ice. Every one must have observed that in all muddy ponds there is a continual ascent of bubbles of impure air, arising from the decomposition of the matters at the bottom of them. Now it is evident that if any convex body rested on the mud, that all the pond would be subjected to the passage of these bubbles, except that part of it immediately above the body, the ice of which would thus involve no particles of air, while that of other parts would be full of them. In this way, he nicely accounts for the greater whiteness of the ice which bounded the figure, by supposing that those air bubbles which were able to make their way from beneath the sides of the body, arose in an accumulated stream; and explains the absence of snow upon the figure by supposing it to have been a better conductor of caloric than the more porous ice about it.

W. B.

London.

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

THE re-occupation of Hamburg by the French, and the failure of Count Bernstorff's mission from the government of Denmark to the court of London, tended to suspend the demand for every kind of merchandize for exportation, and consequently to cause a depression in the price of almost every article of colonial and manufactured goods. The exports of the last ten weeks, with the exception of those under licence for France, have been very trifling. The holders of goods, however, manifest no disposition to sell at reduced prices, further than as their financial circumstances demand, or as the Bank fail to accommodate them.

A comparative statement of the stock of colonial produce shews that the stock of coffee is very much reduced; the whole quantity remaining on hand being but just about equal to the consumption and demand for the last six months. Of British Plantation sugars, the old stock is entirely consumed, with the exception of 846 Hhds. and 847 Tcs. that remained in the docks on the 26th ult.; to which also remain, from the old stock, 9985 Hhds. of refined sugars, re-warehoused under bond for exportation: our further observations on this great article of merchandize will be found to deserve more than usual attention. The total delivery from the West India Docks of British plantation raw sugar alone, from the 1st January to the 26th June, 1813, will be found to have been 60,647 Hhds. 10,936 Tcs. and 2,879 barrels, whilst the whole quantity of every kind of sugar, including refined and foreign clayeds as well as British plantation raw, has not equalled 25,000 Hhds. averaging 9 cwt. each,—a quantity evidently less than that remaining on hand out of the docks on the 1st January, which proves the actual consumption of the country, from the London market alone, since the 1st of January, to have been fully equal to the whole quantity delivered from the docks since that date up to the present time; and so bare is the country considered to be of sugars, that it will be several weeks before the usual supplies can be distributed through the country from the fleets just arrived; no reduction, therefore, from the present prices of sugars can reasonably be expected for some time to come; and probably the internal demand alone may cause some advance, which, unless the supplies should prove unusually large, may be maintained through the whole year.

The long suspension of the importation of tobaccos from the United States of America, without any immediate or decisive prospect of the importation being resumed, renders that article of more than usual interest. The present stock is only equal to about

about 12 months' consumption, upon the same ratio of decrease as for the last six months; without, therefore, a prospect of importation being renewed, the price of this article may be expected to advance.

A second India fleet has arrived, and a third is expected early in August. The two fleets already arrived consist of 3 ships from Madras, 14 from Bengal, and 19 from China. The supplies of all articles, with the exception of indigo, are ample: should the further supplies of indigo not be more than usual, this article may be insufficient in quantity for the demand, and higher prices may be the result. About 5000 chests of indigo are expected to be declared for sale in August. 7,700 bags of the sugar of the first fleet, and 1000 mats of Bourbon coffee, were sold on the 28th ult.—the sugar mostly of low quality, brown 44s. yellow 47s. to 48s. finer 54s. and some as high as 65s.; and the coffee, being of good quality, at 91s. to 96s.

Hemp of the best quality, and St. Petersburg yellow candle tallow, continue to maintain high prices. Government having concluded a contract for 9,750 tons of hemp, 9000 tons of which having been accepted at 86l. per ton, and a considerable quantity of tallow having been contracted for on arrival at 81 to 85l. per ton, these prices may be considered to remain for some time: it must be considered, however, that the prices of both these articles are higher than what may be concluded to be a fair average price, and therefore unsafe to calculate upon being realized, for such quantities that may have to find purchasers on arrival. Flax, iron, and other Baltic produce, remain very dull of sale.

Our exchange both with Hamburgh and Paris has experienced a gradual and considerable depression.

The Leeward Island fleet, consisting of 226 ships, about 120 of which for London, began to discharge their cargoes on the 6th; and the Jamaica fleet of about 169 ships, 100 of which for London, will report their cargoes in a few days, and fix for some time to come the probable prices of the leading articles of colonial merchandize.

The premiums of insurance continue at the same rate; nor are they likely to experience any alteration at present, for all ships from the Baltic, warranted to sail on or before the 1st or 15th of September, and from the West Indies on or before the 1st or 15th of August: beyond those limitations the premiums may be expected to vary, according to circumstances and the caprice of the insurer.

At Messrs. Wolfe and Co.'s Canal Office, No. 9, Change Alley, Cornhill; Commercial Dock stock shares fetch 132l. per share.—London ditto, 101l. ditto.—West India ditto, 146l. ditto.—Ellesmere Canal ditto, 66l. per share.—Grand Junction ditto, 205l. ditto.—Kennet and Avon, 20l. per share.—Leicester Union, 100l. ditto.—East London Water-works, 63l. per share.—Kent ditto, 57l. ditto.—West Middlesex ditto, 58l. ditto.—Albion Insurance 42l. ditto.

The 3 per cent. consols on the 29th were 56, the 5 per cent. 86½.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE hay proves not to exceed an average crop: too much of it imperfectly made from rain and want of sun, and most stacks have been overheated. The lucern and sainfoin hay of Kent generally good.

Harvest has commenced in Essex and other forward counties, with rye and oats, and wheat will shortly follow. The corn crops universally abundant and good, excepting that the rye in general, and the oats partially, were injured by the slug. The hops appear luxuriant and promising, and more clean than at the last report. Fruits of all kinds abundant, notwithstanding the effects of the early blight, and the demand in proportion in the metropolis, for the wine manufactory, on account of the war price of foreign wines. The crop of early potatoes has been large, and the quality good; the general crop expected to be uncommon. The present is deemed a wheat year; namely, peculiarly productive in that essential crop,—the ears are said to be generally large and full. The wire worm, as may be recollected to have happened in many other seasons, has in the present amended the defect of over-seeding the land, on great breadths of which those crops are the stoutest and best where an apprehension was entertained that the plants were too much thinned to produce a crop. As a drawback, the damage is incalculable throughout the country, from the quantity of wheat and other corn beaten down by the frequent winds and rain; much of which must have laid upwards of a month in that state: for cutting such, the Hainault scythe, lately introduced into some parts of Hampshire, is strongly to be recommended. But for the extreme variableness of the season, this would have been truly *annus mirabilis*, a wonderful year in the productions of the earth.

Turnip sowing is nearly or quite finished, and the forward plants strong and out of danger. The quantity of Swedish and yellow Scotch turnips increased. Fine wool is

is rather a rising market. The stock of lambs equals the highest expectation. Both fat and lean stock, in the country markets, cheaper by five pounds in thirty, with the exception of store pigs, which are excessively dear, from a short stock and pressing demand. Only the superior kind of horses maintains its high price.

Smithfield: Beef 5s. 8d. to 6s. 4d. per stone.—Mutton 5s. 6d. to 6s. 6d.—Veal 7s. to 8s.—Pork 7s. to 8s.—Bacon 9s.—Irish ditto 8s. 10d.—Fat 5s. 4d. to 5s. 6d.—Skins 40s. to 70s.—Oil cake 16l. to 18l. 18s.—Potatoes, 3l. to 5l. per ton.

Corn Exchange: Wheat 88s. to 132s.—Barley 43s. to 52s.—Oats 28s. to 50s. The quartern loaf 18½d.—Hay 3l. to 5l. 10s.—Clover ditto 6l. to 7l. 5s.—Straw 1l. 16s. to 2l. 8s.

Middlesex, July 26.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Barometer.

Highest 29.94 July 5. Wind West.
Lowest 29.23 — 24. — Ditto.

Greatest variation in 24 hours, } 3 tenths of an inch.

This variation, which is but trifling, has occurred several times in the month.

Thermometer.

Highest 76°. July 12. Wind N.W. [rise.
Lowest 46°. Several mornings before sun-

Greatest variation in 24 hours, } 8°.

This variation occurred between the mornings of the 21st and 22nd of July.

The quantity of rain fallen during the present month is equal to four inches in depth.

The month that is now ended is, in many respects, very similar to the same month last year; the average temperature is about 60°; last year, for the same period, it was something less. During this month the thermometer has been at 76°, or summer heat, but once; in July 1812, it was not once so high as this. The barometer was lower also at that period than it has been in this which is just ended; still we may say, "that the quantity of rain, the number of wet days, and the general coldness of the temperature, have been subjects of general observation and regret." The heavy rains during the last week have probably done much mischief to the corn, the ears of which are now sufficiently advanced to yield to such pressure. From what we have seen in Surrey, and other neighbouring counties, nothing but fair and warm weather is wanted to afford a most abundant harvest.

The wind has come chiefly from the westerly points, viz. in the proportion 21 out of 30 days. The number of brilliant days is twelve, of rainy fourteen. There has been some thunder and lightning, and in some places the hail has been heavy, in large stones.

Highgate.

TO CORRESPONDENTS, &c.

F. B. should work the Problems on the Globes given in GOLDSMITH'S GRAMMAR of Geography, and he will answer his own question.

We shall be glad to receive authentic Letters descriptive of the progress of the War in Spain and America.

MR. B. EAKER, Pinners Court, Old Broad street, has an Iter Boreale, printed 1670, by R. Wild, D.D.

INQUISITOR is informed that the charge for the shortest Advertisements on our blue Cover is 12s. or for a page 2l. 2s. and that the charge for printed Bills stitched in the number is 3l. 3l. These charges are very moderate when compared with the charges of Newspapers, which have a smaller and more temporary circulation, and in regard to Book and Scientific Advertisements, there exist no means of Advertising more effectual. They obtain on our cover not only an extensive and peculiar currency and perusal among literary persons at the moment, but they endure for months and years, and produce permanent advantages to the Advertisers.

Considerable difficulty having always arisen among our Friends in IRELAND in procuring this Magazine through the ordinary channel of the Booksellers, owing to the great expense of carriage, duties, &c. &c. we take the liberty to inform them that several of the principal Dublin Booksellers, as well as the Post Office, have agreed to supply it at Half-a-crown per Number in Ireland, the extra sixpence being not more than sufficient to indemnify them against the extra expences of importation.